G.R.S. IX–5]

Previous references. (1923. (Muzrai)) File No. 19-

Serial Nos. 1–3.

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 3

Part B for ~~X~~ Septr 23

SUBJECT

Extract from the Tour notes of Inspection of 2nd Member of Council in Mysore & Bangalore Distts in January 23. re the Chattram building at Varuna

From the Muzrai Comr
letter No C 23 dt 23-7-23

States that the Chattram building at Varuna as already handed over over to the ~~Distt~~ President-Distt etc

ROUTINE NOTE

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

D. 72

Extract from the Tour Notes of ~~the~~ Inspection of the 2nd Member of Council (now offg. First Member) in the Mysore and Bangalore Distts in Janry 23, relating to Mysore matters (Pages 40 and 41 of the Tour Notes)

[illegible] to be circulated to the Heads of Departments and Dy. Comrs of Distts. vide Circular letter no. J. 26-85, G.M. dd 22/1/23.

2) A draft inviting attention of the Mysore Comrs to the above and requesting him to take the action indicated therein in the Inspection Notes with regard to the several subjects and to submit a report

N B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W D 1880—GPE—150 000—25.1

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Where necessary, is to be for
approval or orders

3) Issue
14/7/23

2 N of 1723 to
the Hon Comm
for the Town Notes
I request to submit a
report where necessary

Sl.no.3 From the M.C., letter no. C.43 of 23-24 dt 23.7.23
states that the chattram building at Varuna
has already been ~~to~~ handed over to the Presdt. of
the Distt Bd in pursuance of G.O. no. 490-3/Mg.T.
139-20-11 dt 30th July 1921, for being maintained as a
Musafirkhana and that the maintenance of the
building in an efficient condition for the
convenience of the travellers devolves now
on the Dt. Bd.

4) The subject is no. 2 under Mayavaram page 4D

N B—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

ROUTINE NOTES

[To be used only for notes requisite

L
585-13

(1) This & other papers
see 26-1-23 and filed and the
Mesopotamia file on 22nd
January 1923
[illegible]
267

(Lt G Branch) 5/1/23

Submitted for orders with reference to para 5 supra as to the action to be taken

KB 9/1 Reminder taken of

the above minute dated 27-6-
was brought to and some discussion
arose in connection with regard to
the notes of the 2nd Memorandum
on page 40 of the 3rd notes.

The file with the Secretary
to the Mesopotamia Secretariat

copy taken
& put up in the file
KB 7/1/8

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W D 1980—GPD—1 50 CCO—2 5 21

13/1/23
(Secretary)

ST
1/9

23 JAN 23

G R. S III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES

[To be used only for notes, requisitions etc, not intended for permanent record.]

As the L & S. Engr. Branch has taken a copy of the M.C.'s letter, for taking action thereon, no further action in the matter upon Branch appears called for. Further reports if & when received will be attended to

SD
10/9/23

11/9/23 — Secy 11/9/23

N B —Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

GEN. & REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
13 JUL 1923
Mysore

No G 26 85/G M. 66 22 17 Dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1923.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

The accompanying Notes of Inspection relating to the tour of the Second Member of Council (now Offg. First Member) in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts in January 1923 are circulated among Heads of Departments and the Deputy Commissioners of the Mysore and Bangalore Districts for information and necessary action.

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government

To--The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Bangalore Districts.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

TOUR NOTES OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

PART I.—Itinerary.

Date	Place	Remarks
13th January 1923 ..	Left for Mysore	
14th January 1923 ..	Halt at Mysore ..	Inspected the Krishnarajendra Hospital and the Epidemic Diseases Hospital.
15th January 1923 ..	Halt at Mysore ..	Inspected the Jail and the District Central Co-operative Bank. Visited the cattle fair at Chunchunkatte.
16th January 1923 ..	Proceeded to Gundlupet ..	Inspections *en route*. Inspected the Taluk Office in the evening.
17th January 1923 ..	Halt at Gundlupet ..	Town Inspection and inspection of Co-operative Societies ; Dispensary, Educational Institutions, Excise Range Office, Sub-Registry Office, Taluk Board Office and Bench Court. Held a meeting of Municipal Councillors and inspected the Municipal Office.
18th January 1923 ..	Proceeded to Chamrajnagar	Inspections *en route* Inspected the Taluk Office in the evening.
19th January 1923 ..	Halt at Chamrajnagar ..	Town inspection and inspection of Co-operative Societies Dispensary, Educational Institutions, Bench Court, Taluk Board Office and Municipal Office. Visited Ramasamudra. Held a Public Meeting in the evening at the Memorial Mantap with the Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-Division Officer, the Superintendent of Sericulture, the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to discuss the development of Sericulture in the Taluk and to hear representations.
20th January 1923 ..	Visited Yelandur Jahgir	
21st January 1923 ..		Left for Mysore after inspecting the Government A.-V. School, the Excise Range Office and the Sub-Registry Office at Chamrajnagar. Held a meeting of the Municipal Councillors at Nanjangud and enquired into Municipal affairs.
22nd January 1923 ..	Mysore ..	Visited the Dairy Farm at Rayanakere.
22nd January 1923 ...	Halt at Mysore ...	Inspected the Income-tax and Registration Branches of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and the Office of the Collector of Income-tax, Mysore Sub-Division.
23rd January 1923 ...	Halt at Mysore ..	Inspected the Agricultural Depot at Mysore and the Agricultural Farm at Nagenahalli and visited the Krishnarajendra Mills. In the evening inspected the Silk Filature ond the Mulberry Garden attached to it.

ITINERARY—*concld*

Date	Place	Remarks
24th January 1923 ...	Visited T.-Narsipur ...	Inspections *en route* and inspection of the Taluk Office, Sub-Registry Office, Taluk Board Office, Municipal Office, Bench Court, Dispensary and the Silk Farm, at T.-Narsipur.
25th January 1923 ...	Visited Bannur ...	Inspected the Municipal Office, the Co-operative Societies, the Dispensary and the Educational Institutions and returned to Mysore after visiting Somanathapur.
26th January 1923 ...	Proceeded to Krishnarajapete.	Inspections *en route*. Met the Municipal Councillors of Seringapatam at Daria Dowlat Bag and enquired into local wants.
27th January 1923 ...	Halt at Krishnarajapete ...	Town inspections Inspected Educational Institutions, Co-operative Societies, Taluk Office, Municipal Office, Taluk Board Office, the Sub-Registry Office and the Rice Mill.
28th January 1923 ...	Proceeded to Melkote, Nagamangala.	Inspections *en route*. Inspected the Taluk Office, Taluk Board Office, Municipal Office, Co-operative Society, and Educational Institutions at Nagamangala and the Sanskrit College and Library, Co operative Societies, Municipal Office and Educational Institutions at Melkote.
29th January 1923 ...	Proceeded to Channapatna, French-Rocks.	Inspections *en route*. Inspected the Income-tax Collector's Office at French-Rocks received an address by the people of Kommerhalli at Induvala and inspected the Taluk Office at Mandya.
30th January 1923 ...	Halt at Channapatna ...	Town inspections. Visited the Mission Hospital and Orphanage and inspected the Co-operative Societies, Bench Court, Municipal Office, Taluk Board Office, Sub-Registry Office, Agricultural Depot, Taluk Office and Educational Institutions. Heard representations of the people in the evening.
31st January 1923 ...	..	Left for Bangalore after inspecting the Dispensary and Industrial School and Kannada Main Boys' School and the Sericultural Farm at Channapatna. On the way inspected the Income-tax Collector's Office at Closepet and visited Mr. Krishna Iyengar's estate at Urgahalli and Mr. Norris' estate at Bhimankuppe.

PART II—General.

INCOME-TAX.

MYSORE.

Deputy Commissioner's Office.—The method of work in vogue in this office is by no means satisfactory. The records examined showed that all intermediate orders regarding the issue of notices for returns, production of accounts, etc., were usually written by the clerk and initialled by the Personal Assistant as a matter of course without reference to the Deputy Commissioner. But the functions of the Deputy Commissioner in regard to income-tax work are statutory functions and have to be performed by himself. His Personal Assistant has no *locus standi* and the issue of notices, etc., by him under the Income-tax Regulation is unauthorized and liable to be called in question. The Personal Assistant also appeared to be doing this work as a matter of routine without satisfying himself whether the action suggested by the clerk was proper and without exercising any check over him. This has led to errors of procedure and delay in several cases. For instance the Personal Assistant had allowed himself to be misled by the clerk to call upon a respectable pleader in Seringapatam to produce accounts and vouchers, the necessity for which was far from apparent.

Out of 28 cases assessed last year, orders of assessment had been passed only in 19 cases during the seven months of the current year and 25 cases for assessment and 15 appeals were pending on the date of inspection. In several cases much time is wasted by unnecessary correspondence and the assessment postponed indefinitely. For example, the case of a merchant, named Pudu Khasim Sab at Chamrajnagar, was referred by the Sub-Division Officer to the Deputy Commissioner for assessment in May 1922 with the return obtained from the merchant together with all the connected records. There was sufficient material for determining the assessment in the case, leaving the party to have the assessment revised by preferring an appeal if he chose to do so Instead of adopting this procedure, about a month after the receipt of the records a notice was issued to him to produce his accounts. The notice was not served and the official year having closed in the meantime, a fresh confidential enquiry was ordered and a fresh D. Return was also called for. In the result the man has not been assessed for three years and the case is still pending.

In another case relating to a money lender of Seringapatam, the party, Subbaiya by name, produced his accounts on 15th December 1922. The clerk had noted that he examined the accounts on 5th and 6th January 1923, and some rough notes of the clerk on the result of his examination were in the records. The accounts had been returned and there was nothing on the record to show that the Deputy Commissioner or even his Personal Assistant had seen the accounts or heard the party.

The question of the liability of the revenues of the Yelandur *Jahgir* to income-tax is under the consideration of Government. But there is no reason why the income derived by the Jahgirdar from *other sources* should not have been assessed. The delay was said to be due to the fact that the matter was under correspondence with the Commissioner as the Jahgirdar owns property in the Bangalore District as well. But it is not clear why the case should have been retained on the file of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District at all. The ordinary place of residence of the Jahgirdar being Bangalore, he should have been assessed by the Special Collector.

The Sivasamudram Jahgirdar was assessed only in the year 1920-21 but not since. The return due from him for 1921-22 was called for in the month of October 1922. It was received in the Deputy Commissioner's Office on 26th December 1922 and was pending with the clerk unsubmitted to the Deputy Commissioner for about a month. The result is that no tax is being recovered from the Jahgirdar for the past two years.

It was explained that cases in which assessment had been thus delayed would be dealt with under section 25 of the Income-tax Regulation. This shows that the object and scope of the section are misunderstood. It is not intended to cover cases of delay in making assessment on the part of Collectors but only cases which have escaped assessment or have been assessed at a lower rate. Besides, it should be noted that assessment under this section can be made only before the close of the year next following that to which it relates and not after the lapse of any length of time.

No new cases for assessment by the Deputy Commissioner were said to have been received this year from the Assistant Commissioners except two cases referred by the Sub-Division Officer at Nanjangud.

Instructions have lately been issued that the practice of clerks writing orders in income-tax cases and the officers initialling them should cease. Further instructions for preventing the irregularities, delays and omissions of the kind referred to above have been issued.

The Amildars do not know who are all assessed to income-tax in their taluks. A list of assessees is not being sent to them now. They should be in possession of this information for more than one reason. They will be able to bring the names of persons wrongly exempted to the notice of the Collector. They should also know the names of the assessees for the preparation of lists of voters for the Representative Assembly, Local Boards and Municipalities. Necessary instructions have been issued in the matter.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Some of the members of the Co-operative Society at Nanjangud represented that much inconvenience was caused by suits filed by co-operative institutions before the Assistant Registrar not being allowed to be withdrawn and settled out of Court if the societies chose to do so. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to examine the rules on the subject and suggest suitable amendments so as to authorize such withdrawal. Provision should also be made for restoring to file suits dismissed otherwise than on their merits.

In the Co-operative Societies Regulation there is no provision for the officers of the Department exercising any disciplinary control over the working members of Societies, with the result that no effective notice can be taken by them of any mismanagement, short of an offence under the ordinary criminal law. In the case of rural societies, the general body of members being also incapable of keeping the management under proper check, the evils of the present system are accentuated. The Registrar will be requested to examine the question in all its bearings and submit proposals for suitably amending the Regulation.

In the case of producing Co-operative societies it is necessary to make some arrangements for widening the market for their output. It seems to me that the agency of distributing Co-operative societies in important towns may be employed with advantage for this purpose. The Registrar will be requested to suggest a suitable scheme for establishing a workable business relationship between the two types of societies for their common benefit.

It is very necessary to bring agriculturists into touch with the Co-operative movement and one of the best means of attracting them to credit societies is for these institutions to serve as agents of the Agricultural Department for the sale of agricultural implements, seed and manure. Some of the societies have undertaken this work already and the question of popularising this arrangement is under the consideration of the Agricultural Board. The Directors of the Co-operative Society at Chamrajnagar said that they had no objection to take up this work but they represented that the locking up of the society's capital in the form of implements, etc., till they were sold and the ineligibility of persons residing beyond five miles from the headquarters of the society to become members and the consequent check on credit sales were difficulties which the society had to consider. It is desirable to relax the five mile limit in the case of combined credit and agricultural stores societies. If this is done and the society secures a large enough clientele and gets its stock of stores according to the demand for the same from time to time there should be no fear of its capital being thus locked up.

The Directors of the above-mentioned society also represented that the present rules about the building up of the reserve fund unnecessarily hampered the work of the society. Their point is that there is no reason why the penal interest and interest on the reserve should be added on to the fund or why it should be accumulated without any limit. The Registrar will be requested to examine the question and suggest a suitable amendment of the rules.

In the Vyavasaya and Vyapara Co-operative Society at Melkote I noticed that, with the exception of Rs. 400 invested in Government Securities, the reserve fund was all absorbed in the working capital and loans amounting to Rs. 200 were time-barred In order that such elementary precautions may not be lost sight of, a suitable questionaire will be prescribed in consultation with the Registrar for the guidance of the officers of the Department in the inspection of societies.

Every Agricultural Inspector is required to submit not only to his departmental superiors but also to the Deputy Commissioner of the District a monthly return giving in sufficient detail an account of the number of days spent on tour, the places visited and the nature of the work done by him. This is a very useful arrangement and may be introduced with advantage in the Co-operative Department also. A similar monthly return, in a form adapted to the conditions of the Co-operative Department, will be prescribed for the Inspectors of that Department in consultation with the Registrar, as the present diaries of these Inspectors do not give a sufficiently clear idea of the nature and quantity of work done by them and as it is also desirable that the Deputy Commissioners should keep in touch with the work of these Inspectors.

It came to my notice that neither the Inspector of Co-operative Societies nor the Assistant Registrar attended the last Taluk Conference at Gundlupet. It is necessary that the Inspector concerned should invariably, and the Assistant Registrar as far as possible, attend such Conferences and an order to this effect has been issued to the Registrar.

MUNICIPAL.

There is a large demand for sites for construction of houses at Chamrajnagar. The Municipality, instead of forming an extension for all classes, is trying to acquire lands here and there to house the people near the insanitary quarters in which they are living. This is not a good idea. As a rule there should be only one extension to the place and suitable blocks should be reserved for different communities, if they cannot be brought together. The Municipality then will be able to look after the sanitation of the area properly and make suitable arrangements for water-supply, drainage and lighting.

Very few houses have sprung up in the Brahmin extension at Krishnarajpete though the extension was formed and sites allotted 15 years ago. This plan of extending the town by providing building sites for members of each community in the neighbourhood of the locality in which they are at present living is undesirable. The Municipal Councillors were advised to lay out a separate extension away from the present town, reserving different portions of it to different communities.

At Chamrajnagar a large number of people complained that for the building sites allotted to them by the Municipality in the extension formed in the southern part of the town, both revenue assessment and municipal tax were being recovered for over twenty years on the ground that these are agricultural lands. They also represented that they were put to considerable loss on account of the Municipality cancelling the licenses while some of the houses were under construction. From enquiries I made the grievances represented appeared to be well-founded. There can be no justification for recovering revenue assessment on lands handed over to the Municipality for the formation of an extension and used for building purposes. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to inquire into the matter and submit a detailed report to Government. The general question was discussed at the recent Local Self-Government Conference and will be dealt with in due course.

LOCAL BOARDS.

Well works are not receiving continuous attention. There is much delay in commencing the works and when they are started their progress is not properly supervised. The Taluk Boards should constitute a works committee to be responsible for the speedy and satisfactory execution of such works.

I fear a great deal of money is being wasted on well works by the Taluk Boards. No control is exercised over the Sanitary Inspectors who are in charge of them and the works in progress are rarely inspected by the Amildars or the Vice-Presidents. Estimates are prepared on insufficient data, the works are undertaken and are allowed to drag on and after the lapse of years some explanation or other is offered to show that the sanctioned amount is inadequate and revised estimates for increasing it two-or three-fold are submitted. Several instances of well-works, proposed to be abandoned after considerable amounts have been spent upon them, have also come to my notice. In order to prevent such dilatoriness and waste of money it is necessary that no well work should be sanctioned until after a trial-well has been sunk and found satisfactory, whether any contribution towards its cost is due from the local people or not. The estimate then prepared can be depended upon and the responsibility for adhering to it can be enforced. Instructions will issue accordingly to the local bodies in the matter.

Four out of the 9 Village Panchayets in the Gundlupet Taluk are reported to be not working and the outstanding arrears of taxes are heavy in four out of five Panchayets said to be working. It was represented that the Taluk Board had no power to exercise any control over the Vice-Presidents in the matter of collection of taxes and that the rule precluding shanbhogs and patels from being members of the Panchayets if their services are utilised for collecting the Panchayet taxes was prejudicial to the success of the scheme. These defects if they exist should be remedied. The Regulation and the rules on the subject may be examined in the Secretariat and a note put up.

The Village Sanitation Rules also require to be simplified as they are now more an instrument in the hands of unscrupulous subordinates for harrasing the people than a means for improving the sanitation of the villages. The rules will be suitably revised in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner.

There are 34 Village Panchayets in the Chamrajnagar Taluk. Fifteen of them have however not collected any taxes and three have not prepared even the assessment lists. Out of the total annual demand of Rs. 14.520 the amount outstanding is reported to be Rs. 13,463. There are barely five Panchayets in which the collection exceeds Rs. 100. The Panchayets have superseded, but are not doing even the work of, the old Village Improvement Committees and the Panchayet taxes have taken the place of the Mohatarfa but are not collected. There is absolutely no use of continuing such organizations, which contribute neither the funds nor the labour required for village improvement. It is observed that the estimated annual revenue of 20 out of 34 Panchayets in the taluk is less than Rs. 500. They can serve no useful purpose. The Amildar and the Vice-President of the Taluk Board should take vigorous steps to collect the outstandings and bring the Panchayets into working order.

There are some defects in the working of the Village Panchayet scheme, which account for its failure. First, the establishment of Panchayets is recommended indiscriminately without due regard to the conditions necessary for their satisfactory working, *viz.*, the availability of competent men and the adequacy of the revenue that could be raised for works of public utility. Secondly, the constitution of these Panchayets has tended to take away the responsibility of Revenue officials in the matter of village improvement, the Panchayets being statutory bodies with functions and responsibilities of their own defined by regulations and rules. Till recently the Amildar was but an ordinary member of the Taluk Board in some of the taluks and the Vice-President being a non-official tied to his place of residence by his own private occupations is unable to exercise any supervision over the working of the Panchayets. The scheme has been in operation for about four years now and requires revision in the light of the experience gained during this period. The question was fully discussed at the recent Local Self-Government Conference and necessary action for placing the Panchayets on a satisfactory footing will be taken in due course.

Under a Government Order of 14th February 1906 half the cost of sanitary arrangements in connection with the annual *jatras* at Hemagiri, Krishnarajpete Taluk, is contributed to the Taluk Board from the temple funds. But this item does not appear under the head of receipts in the Taluk Board budget. The heads of expenditure both in the Municipal and Taluk Board budgets do not include cost of vaccine lymph paid for by these local bodies and the head of receipts also, as observed above, are not complete. The forms should be examined in the Secretariat and brought up-to-date.

At Channapatna it came to my notice that one-half of only 76% of the local cess levied in the taluk was being assigned to the Taluk Board. But according to the Local Boards Regulation and the rules framed thereunder it is one-half of the entire local cess levied in the taluk that should be placed to the credit of the Taluk Board. The practice in vogue in regard to this matter, which does not appear to be uniform in all the districts, may be definitely ascertained and a note submitted by the Revenue Secretary.

The question of transferring third class travellers' bungalows on State Fund roads to the Public Works Department requires consideration, as the maintenance of such bungalows cannot be said to be a legitimate charge on the Local Funds.

The fees charged for the occupation of third class travellers' bungalows and musafirkhanas being now too low and out of all proportion to the cost of their up-keep, should be suitably increased. The local bodies will be consulted in the matter.

SERICULTURE.

The Chamrajnagar Taluk offers great facilities for developing the Sericultural industry. The black cotton soil is particularly favourable for the growth of mulberry, as it retains moisture long and does not require heavy manuring. Large tracts of land, according to one estimate 15,000 acres, in this and in the T.-Narsipur Taluk, have been brought under mulberry cultivation and the rearing of silk worms is also practised on a large scale. But it does not pay the silk worm rearer to merely produce cocoons. It is said that a large part, about 60 per cent of the cocoons produced in this taluk is being sold to reelers in the bordering British territory. As the difference between the price which cocoons fetch and the value of the silk they yield is considerable. this export deprives the local men of the full benefit of their labours, and this cannot be prevented unless adequate facilities for local reeling are provided. To this end it is very necessary to re-open the reeling school at Santhemarahalli which has been discontinued for want of funds. The people should be trained in the use of the foot-reeling appliance as in the Mysore Filature and arrangements should be made for the supply of these appliances to them under the hirepurchase system. The Superintendent of Sericulture will be requested to submit detailed proposals on the subject together with an estimate of cost.

JUDICIAL.

It was suggested by the Honorary Magistrates at Chamrajnagar that the Bench Courts might be empowered to try cases under the Elementary Education Regulation. There can be no objection to accept this suggestion. The District Magistrate may be asked to take necessary action in the matter.

Village Court.—The term of three years for which the Village Court at Chamrajnagar was established was said to have expired last November. I was told that a reference had been made for its continuance and that no orders had been received yet. The Deputy Commissioner was requested to enquire where the reference was pending and take necessary steps for obtaining the sanction of Government. The Revenue Commissioner will be requested to report such cases to Government in future six months before the expiry of the term.

The Special Magistrates at French Rocks and Mandya brought to my notice that the frequent absence of the Prosecuting Inspectors for conducting prosecutions in the Courts at Mysore was causing great inconvenience to parties and witnesses and also interfered with the progress of Police cases in their Courts. This is a general complaint which has been noticed by me in my former tours and in spite of instructions issued matters have not improved. Prosecuting Inspectors are expected to confine themselves to the work in the respective courts to which they are attached and it is not intended that they should go to Mysore and conduct cases in the First Class Magistrates' or other Courts simply because such cases arise within the jurisdiction of the Courts to which they are attached. The District Magistrate who was present was requested to issue instructions accordingly.

MEDICAL.

Santonine and some other medicines. I learn, are not supplied to the dispensaries from the Medical Stores. Each Sub-Assistant Surgeon is therefore prescribing such substitutes as he considers best and there is no uniformity in regard to the drugs used for the purpose. The Senior Surgeon should prescribe standard substitutes for medicines in daily demand, which are not supplied from the Medical Stores.

The Register of Diseases maintained in the Local Fund Dispensary at Channapatna shows that 32 cases of syphilis were treated last year. But the dispensary is not supplied with Salverson for the treatment of such cases. It is necessary that every dispensary should have this medicine in stock. As it is a costly medicine a suitable fee may be charged in cases in which it has to be administered. The Senior Surgeon will be requested to submit proposals for giving effect to this suggestion.

STAMPS.

The procedure now in force for dealing with impounded documents is circuitous. The Sub-Registrar submits them to the Deputy Commissioner. they are sent to the Amildar for recovering the duty and penalty ordered by the Deputy Commissioner and are resubmitted by him to the Deputy Commissioner with a report of the recovery of the same and a certificate to that effect is endorsed on them and the document sent back for delivery to the party concerned through the Sub-Registrar. It is necessary to simplify this procedure. The question will be examined in consultation with the Commissioner of Stamps.

PRISONS.

As Mysore and Bangalore are sericultural areas it seems to me that sericulture can be introduced as a Jail industry with great advantage to the prisoners and without the risk of any loss to the Government. The Inspector-General of Prisons will consult the Superintendent of Sericulture and submit his proposals in the matter at an early date.

The prisoners undergoing simple imprisonment are allowed to wear their own clothing. Some of them in the Mysore Jail were dressed in rags. The question of supplying them with Jail clothing when they cannot provide themselves with clean clothing may be investigated.

AGRICULTURE.

The articles in stock in Agricultural Depots should be properly exposed to public view. Posters in bold letters describing the articles available for sale should also be displayed in front of the depots so as to attract enquirers and customers.

At Chamrajnagar the people wanted satisfactory arrangements to be made for the supply of seed grains, scientific manures and improved agricultural implements through the Agricultural Department. The main difficulties now felt are due to the want of an adequate number of distributing agencies and the stoppage of credit sales by the Department. To maintain a departmental depot at every Taluk headquarters would be too expensive, while co-operative societies hesitate to take up this work as they cannot afford to make purchases from the depot for cash and sell the articles to raiyats on credit. Credit sales by the Agricultural Department in the past have resulted in heavy outstandings. Such sales, without reference to the Revenue Department, are also likely to encourage improvident raiyats to become indebted to Government beyond their means, as it is open to them to take from the Revenue Department takavi advances and loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation. Some gentlemen suggested that the raiyats might be supplied with agricultural implements, etc., on the same conditions as are applicable to takavi advances. The suggestion is worthy of consideration and its practicability will be further examined in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture.

REVENUE.

Darkhasts are treated far too much as a routine matter by Amildars. If personal inspection takes the place of correspondence with the Shekdars much of the delay will

be avoided. The practice of issuing too many reminders to Shekdars indicates want of executive capacity on the part of the Amildars. The Amildars must have their Shekdars well in hand and whenever they notice delay or dilatoriness on the part of Shekdars they -the Amildars--should take personal action in the matter.

The control of the Amildars over the Shekdars is very lax and that accounts for much of the delay that now occurs in dealing with darkhasts. The class of Shekdars must be improved. In my opinion they should not be selected from the class of gumastas as is now unfortunately the case. At least half the number of Shekdars should be directly recruited.

There is much dealy in the execution of co-operative decrees and this is largely due to the defective procedure followed in Taluk Offices. When distress warrants are issued, they should be made returnable by a certain date. The present practice in certain Taltk Offices is to ask the Shekdar to return the warrant in a month. Instead of this, a definite date should be given as is done in the case of warrants issued by the Civil Courts and orders of the Amildars taken on the due dates or if he is absent from headquarters immediately on his return. This will prevent the Shekdars from sleeping over the warrants, which is now the chief cause of delay also in the recovery of arrears of revenue and the conduct of sales. When immovable property is proceeded against for the recovery of the dues intimation of the date fixed for the sale should invariably be given to the plaintiff society concerned as well as to the Central Bank, if any, to which it is indebted. If the sale becomes infructuous for any reason and the Amildar thinks that there is no use of holding further sales the decree should be returned to the officer who passed it with a brief statement of the result of the action taken for its execution and treated as disposed of so far as the Taluk Office is concerned. It is open to the Assistant Registrar to send the decree again for execution if upon the report of the Secretary of the Co-operative Society concerned, he thinks there is a fair prospect of the decretal amount being realised. The Revenue Commissioner has issued a circular (No. R. Dis. 12622—23, dated 12-7-22) directing Amildars to send notices of sales to the plaintiff societies concerned and in cases in which the defaulters ask for time to pay the dues to refer them to the Co-operative Department. But these instructions are not being strictly observed.

The present Amildar of Gundlupet, Mr. Venkatarangam, is an energetic young man directly recruited. His itineration is good. He is zealous in the discharge of his duties and has a good grip over his office.

FOREST.

A *bidi* manufacturer at Gundlupet represented that the license system for removing *bidi* leaves from the forests here was inconvenient as trees were not allowed to be pruned to afford a supply of tender leaves. Consequently the trade was diverted from Mysore and large bundles of tender leaves were being obtained from Madras. The matter requires investigation. *Bidi* making is carried on extensively in our State and there is no reason why the Forest Department should, instead of meeting the local demand itself, allow the Madra Forest Department to exploit our markets.

EXCISE.

Considerable fall in consumption was reported in most of the places I visited during the tour. The causes that have contributed to it require investigation. In areas bordering British Territory special vigilance of the Excise staff is required. It is very necessary that the Excise staff should keep itself informed of the current sale prices in the neighbouring British Territory and if they are such as to offer inducements to smuggling special efforts should be made to prevent it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Applications for appointments received since 22nd November 1921 have not beee entered in the register maintained for the purpose in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mysore. The explanation offered for the omission, *viz.*, that the lists issued by the Recruitment Board have taken the place of this register is not convincing, as applications received even before the issue of these lists have not been entered. These lists are not intended to supersede the register of applications for appointments required to be maintained in every office. The register should however now have an additional

column for noting whether the applicant's name has been entered in the list of the Recruitment Board and if so what his serial number is on that list. Orders will accordingly ssue to the Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The Taluk Hand Books that were prepared some years ago serve a very useful purpose. It is desirable to have them periodically revised and reprinted. One or two copies should be brought up-to-date every year for reference at least in the respective Taluk Offices.

The Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud, brought to my notice that, while copies of the General Standing Orders are supplied direct, other Standing Orders are merely circulated and that as orders take a long time to reach the Officers concerned in the course of circulation it was necessary that copies of all Standing Orders should be furnished direct to the officers for whose guidance they are intended whether they are of general applicability or relate only to particular departments. The course suggested is desirable. The Chief Secretary may take necessary action in the matter.

———

PART III—Details of Inspection.

MEDICAL.

MYSORE.

Krishnarajendra Hospital.

Buildings.—The hospital building and the grounds attached to it are kept neat and clean. But in some wards I found that the paint on the walls was damaged and soiled and this presented an ugly appearance. The Medical Officer should not wait for the Public Works Department executing annual repairs, but should get the stains removed as they appear, the cost being met out of the contingencies.

The operation theatre is situated in the up-stairs and the patients are carried to it in a stretcher. This is very inconvenient. A lift is absolutely necessary and one should be provided without delay. The building has not been completed as yet according to plan. The fourth wing to complete the quadrangle is wanting. The plans and estimates are ready and sanction could not be given for its construction on account of financial stringency. The Senior Surgeon will renew his application for funds at the budget time.

Quarters are provided for six Sub-Assistant Surgeons but only four buildings have been completed and the Senior Surgeon has transferred the allotment to some other buildings. The Senior Surgeon has been asked to state under what authority he made the transfer.

Registers.—Examined the registers. They are all written up-to-date. Regarding the fees from paying patients, the registers for in-patients are kept all right and do not call for any remarks. As regards the fees from out-patients a separate register is maintained giving the number of patients, their castes, etc., and the payments made by them. There is no necessity to maintain a separate register. It is sufficient if a column is opened in the nominal register showing the payment made by the patient. The steward will make entries in his register out of this book.

Examined the rations supplied to the patients, They are all right. The number of out-patients during the last year was 50,874, giving a daily average of 140 patients and the number of in-patients was 2,423 giving a daily average of 6·6.

Operations.—There are two Assistant Surgeons attached to the hospital, Mr. Deendayal Singh and Mr. Hiriyanniah, for post-graduate training. I am glad to find that they are being given some cases to operate upon. Both of them had done some hernia cases successfully. There are two Medical Graduates, Mr. Nagabhushan and Mr. Srinivasa Rao, who are working as volunteers, for over six months. These should be provided for without any delay.

On the female side too some operations have been performed by the Lady Assistant Surgeon.

The female compounder of this hospital was dismissed some months ago and no proper substitute has been appointed in her place. A ward boy at present is looking after her duties. The attention of the Senior Surgeon is drawn to the same.

Eye Department.—The eye department is working satisfactorily in the charge of Mr. Srinivasachar. He wants a dark room. The present examining room may be partitioned and a dark room provided for him.

There is a great need for special paying wards which will be supplied if the fourth wing is constructed.

The hospital, I am glad to find, is growing in popularity and the officers in charge of the same are to be congratulated upon its excellent management.

Epidemic Diseases Hospital.—There were in all 18 patients at the time of inspection. Two of these were cases of small-pox, the victims being the nurses of the same hospital. There was one case of relapsing fever, the victim being a Mahratta Sowar removed from the Sowar Lines. Instructions were given to the

Chief Commandant being written to to take the necessary action to prevent the disease spreading in the lines. The sheds are in a dilapidated condition and present a very uninviting appearance. They must be repaired at once as it will take some time before a *pucca* Epidemic Diseases Hospital is constructed.

GUNDLUPET.

Local Fund Dispensary.—Malaria seems to be widely prevalent here, as the register of diseases shows 1,832 malaria cases for last year. The sanitary condition of the town leaves much to be desired and the Municipality should take steps to improve it.

The midwife attached to the dispensary was reported to have attended to 109 labour cases last year. But she is too old for further service and may be retired. The compounder was absent and was reported to have overstayed his leave without permission. Due notice should be taken of his conduct.

The iron cots in the in-patients' ward are broken and should be replaced or repaired.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

Local Fund Dispensary.—The Sub-Assistant Surgeon was on leave and his *locum tenens* was also absent on leave. The former was present at the time of the inspection but was not able to furnish the information I wanted, as the registers, etc., were locked up. The Senior Surgeon's attention has been drawn to the omission to send copy of my tour programme to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

GARGESWARI.

A request was made for the opening of a dispensary here. The Senior Surgeon will be consulted in the matter.

T.-NARSIPUR.

Local Fund Dispensary.—No remarks except that the work of the midwife attached to the dispensary is unsatisfactory. She has been attending to barely one case in a month on an average. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon should exercise better supervision over her work.

NAGAMANGALA.

A request was made for the establishment of a dispensary at Bellur. Mr. Gangappa, a prominent resident of that village, stated that he was prepared to provide a building for the dispensary. The Senior Surgeon has been addressed in the matter.

CHANNAPATNA.

Local Fund Dispensary.—I was told that no vaccinations were performed in this dispensary as no vaccine lymph was supplied. The Director of Public Health Institute will be asked to enquire into the matter and report. A sufficient quantity should be supplied at once. It is very necessary that vaccination cases in the town should be attended to by the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary as far as possible, so that the vaccanators employed by the Taluk Board might be free to visit villages and perform vaccinations there.

There is only one midwife for the whole taluk and she is attached to this dispensary. The Taluk Board should be required to employ a separate midwife for attending to labour cases in the villages.

PRISONS.

MYSORE.

District Jail.—The number of prisoners on the date of inspection was 177. assified as follows :—

Convicts	...	... 151	Under-trials	..	.. 26

There were 16 prisoners set to the task of ragi grinding. The Superintendent of Sericulture was consulted and he thinks that foot-reeling in silk may be taught to them with advantage. The Inspector-General of Prisons will take necessary steps in the matter.

The low mud wall enclosing the vacant land behind the main buildings of the Jail is unsightly and should be pulled down and a more substantial compound wall constructed.

There are only three small rooms for prisoners in quarantine. The accommodation is insufficient. One more room should be added and the woodden doors of two of the existing rooms replaced by doors with iron bars.

The Inspector-General of Prisons may be requested to arrange with the Public Works Department for the execution of these improvements.

The provisions supplied by the present contractor are not of good quality. *Ragi* is much inferior to the sample for which his tender has been accepted and *ballar* is very old. Complaints were made by the prisoners about the bad quality of the *hittu* and *saru*. On examination of the *hittu* it was found that it was prepared of very bad *ragi* stuff. Due notice should be taken of the conduct of the contractor and, if necessary, his contract may be cancelled.

The undertrial prisoners—both male and female—were not given the usual ticket under the rules.

Some of the prisoners inspected were in rags. The coats were torn and patched up in several places. These defects are of a serious nature and should be duly noticed.

Forty-three prisoners are employed on industries. The industries practiced are :—

	No. of prisoners employed
1. Weaving—blankets and Khadi	22
2. Carpentry	7
3. Carpet making	3
4. Gardening	11

The realisation from January to December 1922 amounted to Rs. 3,309-12-4.

But the following points may be noted for consideration.

The cost of raw materials supplied is higher (as the Superintendent told me) than the prices prevailing in the market. This is the result of the contract system.

There is a lot of waste of materials on account of the employment of raw and inexperienced hands.

As a result of both the causes, the cost of manufactured articles is much higher than their market value.

The sale price is fixed by adding 10 per cent for supervision and 5 per cent for wear and tear to the cost of raw materials and charges for labour at 2 annas a day per head. These figures should be revised in view of the present market conditions.

The Senior Surgeon has recommended the abolition of all the industries except blanket weaving. These proposals will be examined in detail and orders issued soon.

In the Ward attached to the Jail Dispensary there were two in-patients. One of them, who was suffering from syphilis was put under the ordinary treatment. Questioned why no injuctions were given, the Superintendent said that no salversen was supplied to the Jail Dispensary. If he had applied to the Senior Surgeon he would have been supplied with the same. However, as many syphlitic patients are admitted into Jails, the Senior Surgeon will arrange to supply a fairly sufficient quantity of this medicine to the Jail Dispensaries.

JUDICIAL.

GUNDLUPET.

Bench Court.—The Bench Court is working well. The number of pending cases on the date of inspection was only two.

Cases in which B reports are received from the Police are entered in the Register of miscellaneous cases. This is contrary to the procedure prescribed by the Chief Court and was pointed out to the Magistrates. Such cases should be noted in the F. I. R. Register and if the Police report is not accepted and the case is taken on file it should then be entered in Register No. 1.

The Magistrates complained of want of accommodation for keeping properties produced in the custody of the Court. The Amildar was asked to make suitable arrangements to meet this necessary requirement of the Court.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

Bench Court.—Examined the records of some cases. Light sentences are sometimes awarded in cases of theft. But the work of the Magistrates is on the whole satisfactory. The only offences under the Indian Penal Code that this Court can now take cognizance of are those under Sections 323, 352 and 379. The District Magistrate may confer on it the power to try cases falling under Section 504 also.

T.-NARSIPUR.

Bench Court.—The Bench Court here is not working satisfactorily, as the majority of the Magistrates are indifferent. On examining the records of some cases I noticed that adjournments on account of the absence of one or other of the Magistrates were more common than for other reasons. Out of the panel of 10 Magistrates only five are said to be working, the remaining five having practically resigned their appointments. Only one of them was present at the time of inspection. The District Magistrate will watch the work of this Court for some time and submit proposals for the abolition of the Court if the work does not improve. The powers of some of the indifferent Magistrates may be withdrawn.

A fresh selection of competent persons willing to work should be made and reported to Government for orders without delay.

The Village Munsiff was reported to have resigned his appointment on 9th December 1922. Necessary action should be taken to appoint another without delay.

KRISHNARAJPETE.

Bench Court.—Out of 36 cases filed during the current year only 10 were pending. Examined the records of a few cases. Some errors of procedure were observed and these were pointed out to the Magistrates. The work of the Magistrates is on the whole satisfactory.

In Police cases it was noticed that proper arrangements were not being made for the conduct of the prosecution. In C. C. No. 12 of 1922-23, for instance, the Court had to adjourn the case several times on this ground. The tendency on the part of the Police to disregard their work in the Bench Courts should be discouraged. The Deputy Commissioner was requested to issue necessary instructions to the Police Officers.

Taluk Office.—Out of 32 arms licenses held in the taluk 23 had been renewed for the new year by the Amildar and four submitted to the Deputy Commissioner. The remaining five licenses had not been received for renewal though nearly a month had elapsed since the expiry of the term of their currency. The holders of these licenses should be called upon to explain the delay and necessary action taken.

EXCISE.

GUNDLUPET.

Made enquiries regarding the supplies by the carrying contractor, the state of consumption and the collection of revenue in the Range.

There is a marked fall in consumption in this Range as the following figures furnished to me for the first half of 1921-22 and the corresponding period of the current year show :—

	1921-22	1922-23
Arrack	553 gallons	446 gallons
Special liquor	52 gallons	15 gallons
Ganja	60 seers	44 seers
Toddy	3,325 seers	2,906 seers

The Sub-Division Officer, Mr B. T. Kesaviengar, seems to have attributed this fall to the irregular supply by the carrying contractor The Inspector, however, told me that so far as this Range was concerned there was no complaint against the contractor on this ground The causes of the diminution in consumption require investigation The crime register shows no cases of smuggling or of illicit tapping or distillation.

The collection of current year's revenue in this Range is fairly satisfactory. There are however some old outstandings which require notice A sum of Rs. 33-5-4 due in 1904-05 on account of tree-tax was not collected and a remission statement is said to have been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner now on the ground that it is irrecoverable Another item of arrears is arrack shop rent amounting to Rs. 302 for the year 1919-20 and this, it is said, has to be set off against the dues to the contractor on account of irregular supply by the carrying contractor The third item relates to toddy shop rent for the same year amounting to Rs 155 The delay in these cases requires explanation

Special Liquor Shop — This was said to have been opened last year Its location in a central part of the town is objectionable Its business also appears to be getting dull, the monthly shop rental having fallen from Rs 97 to Rs 50. The Excise Commissioner may be requested to enquire into the need for continuing it

Chamrajnagar.

Excise Range Office —The arrears of Excise Revenue for the Chamrajnagar Taluk are heavy and amounted to Rs 12,066 at the end of December 1922. The Excise Commissioner will be requested to issue necessary instructions for the early collection of these outstandings

Comparing the figures for the half-year ending December 1922 with the corresponding period of the previous year, I noticed a fall in consumption particularly of arrack and toddy, in this Range and the decrease is very appreciable in the Yelandur Jahgir. The Excise Commissioner will be addressed in the matter on the lines already indicated above.

The bung wastage was reported to be 3 5 per cent in the Gundlupet Range and 2·8 per cent in the Chamrajnagar Range, taking the average of the deficiency noticed during the six months of the current year. The Excise Commissioner will be requested to draw the carrying contractor's attention to this fact with a suitable warning.

T.-Narsipur.

The average bung waste is reported to have been about 3 per cent during the first five months of the current official year. The carrying contractor should be warned of this abnormal wastage that is reported in almost every Depot so that he may take necessary action to reduce it.

The consumption of arrack is showing a tendency to decline since last year. There is a similar tendency in regard to the number of date trees licensed for being tapped. The causes of this fall require to be investigated.

The Mutsaddi in charge of the Depot complained that he had not received his pay for the past six months and that he was besides made to pay for the excess of bung and stand wastage for which he was not responsible. The Sub-Division Officer will be asked to enquire into this matter and submit a report.

Seringapatam.

A fall to the extent of 300 gallons in the consumption of arrack was reported here.

Krishnarajpete.

Having regard to the fall in consumption noticed in other places and suspecting adulteration, paid a surprise visit to an arrack shop and tested the strength of the liquor and found that it was all right.

There was a material reduction of consumption both of arrack and ganja between July and December in the taluk, the figures being 480 gallons and 88 seers respectively, against 531 gallons and 143 seers in the corresponding period of the previous year.

MUNICIPAL.

NANJANGUD.

The Municipal Council has a drainage project in view; the question of water-supply to the town extension demands their urgent attention. The cost of maintenance of the water-works has almost doubled the Municipal expenditure. In these circumstances the need for further increasing the resources of the Municipality is great. The Municipal Council proposes to increase the rate of toll from 2 to 4 annas and levy octroi on some more articles. The increase of the rate of toll is inexpedient as through traffic will be unduly hampered if every Municipality on the way recovers a toll. In view of the growing needs of this Municipality, the question of levying a terminal tax requires reconsideration. The papers on the subject may be put up with a note on the several schemes which the Municipality has proposed and the ways and means suggested for meeting the cost of the same.

GUNDLUPET.

Held an informal meeting of the Municipal Councillors in the Town Hall, and discussed with them the means of augmenting the municipal revenue and improving the sanitation of the town.

The Municipality has budgetted for an income of Rs. 6,359 and an expenditure of Rs. 6,553 for the current year.

The income is capable of expansion. The principal items of revenue are :—

	Rs.
Octroi	3,000
House-tax	1,500
Shop-tax	800

The realizations from house-tax amount only to Rs. 1,506. A town with a population of about 4,500 should yield a larger revenue from this source. But the Municipal Councillors stated that the rates were revised last year and that no further enhancement was possible. The revenue from octroi however admits of improvement. This duty is now levied only on five articles, *viz*, cocoanut, tobacco, kerosene oil, betel leaves and piece goods. The Municipal Councillors were agreeable to the imposition of this duty on some more articles such as sugar and ghee. The Amildar was asked to send up a formal resolution of the Municipal Council for amending the Octroi bye-laws accordingly.

A revenue of about Rs. 300 is realised annually from the bara-marga fee levied at 2 annas on each cart containing dutiable articles but not breaking bulk within the Municipality. This is an unauthorised impost and should be discontinued, as early as possible. The Municipal Councillors contemplate the levy of a toll instead. I pointed out that it was an unjustifiable impost and that considering the fact that trade would be seriously handicapped if every Municipality levied a toll it was undesirable to have recourse to it under ordinary circumstances.

The establishment charges which amount to Rs. 2,316 per annum are disproportionately heavy. The attention of the Councillors was drawn to the need for retrenching the same. The Municipality has committed itself to a further addition to this expenditure by recently appointing a Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 40. The man selected has not joined duty yet and if it is not possible to meet his salary by effecting savings in the existing establishment charges, the Municipality should have only a Sanitary Maistri.

The people complained that the rank growth of prickly-pear around the town gave cover to wild beasts and was a source of great danger to cattle. I was told that the Municipality had sent up an estimate for Rs. 2,000 for clearing the area. The matter appears to be pending with the Deputy Commissioner for over four months and should be expedited.

The sanitary condition of the town also is unsatisfactory. Vacant sites are overgrown with rank vegetation and no action appears to have been taken to insist upon the owners keeping them clean. The fort moat is used for dumping the rubbish and sweepings of the town which should be stopped at once. If it is too expensive to have it filled up, the Municipality should lease it out in convenient

plots for cultivation. The attention of the Amildar and the Municipal Vice-President was drawn to these matters.

The roads in the town are not properly maintained and there are hardly any drains worth the name. The town appears to have been surveyed and plans prepared for a suitable system of drainage. But the Municipal Council have no information as to how the matter stands now. A report may be called for from the Sanitary Engineer. The work should be put in hand as early as possible believe the expenditure will be well within the means of the Municipality as it has an accumulated surplus amounting to about Rs. 11,300.

Town Hall. - The Municipal Office and a free Reading Room and Library are located here. The claims of the contractor who built it have not been settled and I was told that he had been paid Rs. 3,500, the amount raised from public subscriptions and about Rs. 500 more still due to him could be paid only on receipt of the grant sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 6946-9—Edn.' 79-17-45, dated 17th January 1918. It was represented that no reply had been received from the Deputy Commissioner though several references were made to him about the payment of this grant. He may be requested to report why the matter has been pending so long. In view of the promise made by the Government for giving a grant for the construction of public buildings such as Town Halls and Reading Rooms, several buildings have been started and are in an incomplete stage. Provision should be made for grants in case of buildings in the course of construction and the operation of the Government order should be held in abeyance as regards future buildings till the finances improve.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

Water-supply.—The work of restoring the tank which feeds the *Kalyani*, for which Rs. 4,000 has been contributed from the temple funds and Rs. 4,000 sanctioned by Government appears to have been suspended after about Rs. 4,000 out of the sanctioned estimate has been worked out. The people represented that in order to prevent the Kalyani from getting silted up a settling tank was necessary and that the feeders of the tank also required to be improved. The Sanitary Engineer will be asked to report why the work has been suspended and when it is proposed to be resumed.

One Sheriff Sab complained that the Municipality was refusing to give him a license to build on the site granted to him in exchange for his land acquired 18 years ago for laying a road. A report will be called for on the petition presented to me by this man.

The drainage of the town is very unsatisfactory. Except in one or two streets, the drains are choked with earth and are hardly distinguishable from the road. The Vice-President's attention was drawn to the need for exercising better supervision over the work of the conservancy staff.

The Municipal Councillors represented that they were much handicapped on account of the provision proposed by them in the current year's budget for original works (*viz.*, construction of toll-gates) and repairs being cut down to Rs. 1,000. The representation will be borne in mind and a suitable allotment sanctioned in the next year's budget.

Another representation made on behalf of the Municipality was that the surplus funds of the Municipality might be allowed to be invested in the Government Savings Bank instead of being required to be kept in deposit in the Treasury without interest. This will be considered in due course when the resolution, which the Municipal Council is said to have passed on the subject, comes up before Government.

It was also represented that the improvement of the drainage of the town was urgent and the project, which has already been prepared, should be put in hand without delay. The project referred to is estimated to cost Rs. 53,000 and has been held over for want of a Government grant. Some of the Municipal Councillors suggested that the work might be undertaken at once and carried out as funds become available. They were told that it was not advisable to adopt this course as it would swell the establishment charges and that Government would favourably

consider the request for a contribution as soon as they were in a position to do so. The Municipal Councillors stated that they expected an annual revenue of about Rs 9 000, *i e*, more than double the amount provided for in the budget, from toll and that this might be entirely earmarked for the project. They were told that the Council might send up detailed proposals in due course for financing this work and that the above suggestion would be considered in that connection

Municipal Office—The budget estimates for the current year provide for a revenue of Rs 16 714 and an expenditure of Rs. 16,292 The main sources of income are octroi and toll which are estimated to yield Rs. 4,000 each. The revenue of Rs 2,000 from taxes on buildings and lands in a town with a population of about 5,500 is disproportionately small It is hoped that the Municipal Council will take early steps to revise the rates suitably. The Municipality has a costly drainage project in view and unless it improves its resources and builds up a sufficient surplus, it will be impossible to undertake this work. The arrears of taxes to be recovered amount to Rs 3,679 and it was ascertained that a large part of this amount consists of building taxes outstanding for a long time These outstandings should be collected without further loss of time. It was represented that the revenues had suffered by the introduction of the profession tax in lieu of the shop tax It is proposed to legalise the levy of the shop tax by amending the Municipal Regulation suitably The drafting of the Bill already ordered should be expedited by the Legislative Section of the Secretariat.

Ramasamudra

This is a big village with a population of 4,700 There is a Municipal Council here, but there is no evidence of its work, the condition of the village being far from satisfactory. The Amildar should give sufficient attention to the improvement of this village There is now a common Sanitary Inspector for both the Municipalities of Chamrajnagar and Ramasamudra. This arrangement is not working well The latter Municipality should have a Sanitary Maistri of its own.

The village has a cramped appearance and representations were made for the extension of the Municipal limits The petitions received on the subject will be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for report.

Bannur.

The budget estimates of the Municipality for the current year provide for a revenue of Rs 3,805, and an expenditure of Rs 4,011, with an opening balance of Rs 7,812 The accounts of the Municipality were reported to have been audited last month

The term of the Council, which expired in January 1922, was extended till March 1923. But no action had been taken to reconstitute the Council and even voters lists, though ordered by the Deputy Commissioner to be published before the 25th January had not been prepared. The Amildar was directed to see that no further extension of the term was rendered necessary by delay in holding the elections

In connection with the acquisition of certain lands for the formation of a new road in the village it came to my notice that the question of compensation was pending for the past nine years The owners complained bitterly of this unconscionable delay for which no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming. It was stated that the owners were not prepared to accept the amounts awarded and that there was also an irregularity in the acquisition proceedings in that more lands were acquired than had been notified But nine years' delay in settling the claims is inexcusable however might be the causes that contributed to it The present Amildar said that he had lately enquired into the matter and submitted a detailed report. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to settle the outstanding claims without further delay

The Panchayat represented that there were no Municipal lanterns in their Agrahara The Vice-President was asked to comply with this requirement.

Malaria was reported to be the most prevalent disease in this village. The locality in which the Police Lines are situated was said to be particularly unhealthy. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon who is also the Vice-President of the Municipality was asked to take steps to improve the sanitation of the village.

T.-NARSIPUR.

Nearly 75 per cent of the municipal revenue is derived from octroi. The house tax is capable of enhancement and should be revised. As the term of the present Municipal Council was due to expire in April, the Amildar was directed to take early steps to hold the elections in due time and submit proposals for the reconstitution of the Council.

SERINGAPATAM.

The Municipal Councillors pleaded for the restoration of the annual Government grant for the improvement of Seringapatam. They were told that the request would be considered.

KRISHNARAJPETE.

This is a poor Municipality with a normal annual income of about Rs. 2,500. Octroi has been fully tapped and nearly half the municipal revenue is derived from it. The only source capable of yielding additional revenue is the house tax. The rates of house tax were said to have been revised last year. But they are still low, as the tax works out only to about 7 annas per head of population. The only work of public improvement which the Municipal Council has in view is the construction of a drain in Chattram Street estimated to cost Rs. 600. The Municipal Council is unable to meet even this small expenditure and has asked for a Government contribution of a moiety of the cost.

NAGAMANGALA.

Vacant lands in the town are allowed to be used for dumping rubbish. Steps should be taken to keep those in the neighbourhood of Kesava temple at least clean.

The Sanitary Maistri has been placed under suspension and no substitute has been appointed. The post should not be thus left unfilled indefinitely, as there is no other salaried official of the Municipality who can look after the duties of the Sanitary Maistri.

MELKOTE.

Municipality.—The budget estimates for the current year provide for a revenue of Rs. 3,925 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,047. The principal items of revenue are octroi and house tax, each yielding a sum of Rs. 1,200 per annum. The revival of octroi a year ago and the introduction of market fees recently are strongly resented by the people and they represented that if the establishment charges were kept within proper limits there would be no need for these additional taxes. The only services now rendered by the Municipality are the lighting of the streets and conservancy and the people feel that the taxes they are called upon to pay are out of all proportion to the benefits they receive. The complaint, though somewhat exaggerated, is not altogether without foundation. The Municipality should endeavour to gain the confidence of the public by introducing perceptible sanitary improvements for which there is undoubtedly great need. The people also complained that there were more nominated than elected members on the Municipal Council with the result that their views are either not voiced or do not find sufficient support in the Council. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to enquire into these representations and submit a report.

The Weavers of the place requested a watchman to be appointed to prevent their drinking water pond from being defiled. The Municipality should comply with this request.

MADDUR.

The collection of municipal revenue is unsatisfactory. The taxes have fallen into heavy arrears. The Amildar should take steps to recover them without delay.

CHANNAPATNA.

Town Extension.—The finances of the Municipality are not in a satisfactory condition. The normal expenditure is in excess of the normal revenue. Out of a total revenue of Rs. 15,300, a sum of Rs. 7,318 is spent on establishment alone. The grant of high price allowance has increased this expenditure and it is necessary to effect a suitable reduction of the Municipal establishment to keep the expenditure within reasonable limits. The Municipality has to find funds for improving the drainage of the old town, for laying out roads and constructing drains in the extension and for the construction of a Town Hall, to mention only works which cannot be long deferred. There is thus great need for improving the resources of the Municipality. It is unsatisfactory that the rates of house tax, in a town of growing importance like this, have been allowed to remain unaltered for the past five years. They should be revised without further loss of time. The collection of Municipal taxes does not appear to be receiving proper attention. Some misappropriations of the amounts collected have been recently detected and criminal proceedings have been instituted against the Bill Collector and the Shanbhog responsible for the same. The collection work has fallen into arrears and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was reported to be outstanding. Vigorous measures should be adopted for recovering the amount.

The Municipal Office is now located in a room in the first floor of the Taluk Office building. But there is no suitable place for holding the Municipal meetings. These meetings, which are now held in the hall in the first floor, interfere with the work of the officials of the Taluk Office who are also accommodated in this hall. It is therefore desirable to remove the Municipal Office to a separate building. There is a private Karohatti close to the Taluk Office and it can with some improvement be rendered suitable for the Municipal Office. The question of acquiring this building may be considered.

The Octroi Supervisor represented that he had been placed under suspension with restrospective effect on vague charges of unsatisfactory work and conduct. The Deputy Commissioner was requested to submit the records of the case together with his opinion on the representation of the official.

The cloth merchants of the place complained bitterly of the invidious distinction made by the Municipal authorities between piece goods and tobacco in the matter of levying octroi and *bara marga* fees. They represented that while the rate approved by Government in the case of tobacco was one rupee per maund the Municipal Council had reduced it to 4 annas per head-load without proper authority.

The levy of the *bara marga* fee is also of doubtful legality.

It was complained that the Municipal Councillors themselves purchased trees and other property sold by the Municipality, that such sales took place without due public notice being given and that it was even doubtful whether such property was disposed of by regular auction

The Deputy Commissioner may be requested to enquire into and report upon these complaints.

The *katte* near the Anjuman is a nuisance. It is very undesirable to allow water to stagnate here and render the whole neighbourhood in which the schools are situated insanitary. When I inspected this town on a previous occasion I suggested that an opening should be made in the bund of the *katte* so that the water might flow into the tank below. The Municipal Council will be asked to have this work done without delay.

A new road has been laid to Yelekeri across the Mahomedan graveyard and this has given room for much complaint. It was also represented that no compensation had been paid for the private lands acquired for the formation of this road. Further the road crosses the Railway Line within the Shunting Yard. How this was allowed is a matter which requires prompt investigation. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to submit a report upon this point.

The Mahomedan residents represented that the construction of Nagarkhana on the Mukkan Mosque had been indefinitely suspended though the foundations were laid over two years ago. This appears to be a Muzrai work entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution. The matter will be dealt with in the Muzrai Secretariat.

LOCAL BOARDS.

NANJANGUD.

The people represented that the construction of a bridge over Kupparahallihalla on the Nanjangud-T.-Narsipur road was indefinitely delayed, though materials had been collected, on the ground that the original estimate required revision. This is a Local Fund work. A report may be called for from the Chief Engineer.

KALALE.

Village Panchayet.—The Village Panchayet here has a nominal existence, the uncollected arrears amounting to over Rs. 600. The Amildar should have these outstandings collected and bring the Panchayet into working order without delay.

BEGUR.

Village Panchayet.—The Village Panchayet here, so far as collection work is concerned is quite satisfactory but apart from maintaining two sweepers it has done absolutely no work. The roads are bad and the drains also require to be improved. A few public lanterns are also necessary. The village is a small one and it should be possible to keep it in good condition with the revenue realized by the Panchayet, which amounts to about Rs. 400 per annum. There is hardly any need for maintaining an establishment of sweepers for a village of this kind. Some of the raiyats complained to me of the heaviness of house tax. The President of the Taluk Board should examine the matter.

The school building and the Musafirkhana are built with unburnt bricks and the walls are plastered over with mud. The President of the District Board will report why this was allowed to be done.

Prickly pear is fast spreading in this village and some action should be taken to arrest its growth. The Patel of the village told me that before the Village Improvement Committee was replaced by the Village Panchayet the land over grown with prickly pear used to be cleared under the system of weekly labour. This system has ceased and the Village Panchayet is taking no interest in the matter. The system of weekly labour for executing works of public utility in villages has much to commend it and it is desirable to levy a special cess for such purposes and commute it into a contribution of labour under Section 57 of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation.

The Panchamas want a separate well for their use. They have attempted to sink one and they requested that it might be completed. The District Board is requested to allot necessary funds and have this work executed without delay.

GUNDLUPET.

The old musafirkhana is in a dilapidated condition. As this building is past repair it may be pulled down and the grounds enclosed by a compound wall and used as a cartstand subject to the levy of a suitable fee.

Taluk Board.—The budget estimates for the current year provide for an income of Rs. 5,770 and an expenditure of Rs. 5,747. Apart from its quota of the local cess revenue, which amounts to Rs. 3,000, the only other considerable item of receipt is the sum of Rs. 2,500 derived from market fees levied at the weekly shandy at Terakanambi.

The establishment, travelling allowance and contingent charges alone amount to over Rs. 3,000. The cost of establishment maintained for travellers' bungalows and musafirkhanas is Rs. 768, while the revenue from fees levied for their occupation is only about Rs. 200 per annum.

As in other taluks, well-works are handled in a haphazard way. An estimate for Rs. 415 for sinking a well at Hosur was sanctioned in May 1920. It is said that the well has to be sunk to a depth of 40 feet in order to get a strong foundation for the revetment The well for Panchamas at Madarhalli is a much older work, having been sanctioned in 1917, and is still left incomplete on the ground that its dimensions require to be enlarged. Revised estimates submitted to the Deputy Commissioner in both these cases are pending with him for more than six months.

There have been similar delays in the execution of other works also. For instance, an estimate for Rs 100 for repairing the musafirkhana at Bhandipur, sanctioned in March 1921, has not yet been completely worked out. The Amildar and the Vice-President of the Taluk Board should exercise proper control over the Sanitary Inspector both by carefully checking his diaries and by personally inspecting the works.

TERAKANAMBI.

The Village Panchayet here is working fairly well. But the taxes are not being vigorously collected. About Rs. 650 is outstanding while the annual demand is Rs 750 The Patel of the village is the nominated Chairman of the Village Panchayet and he appears to be capable of doing useful work. The Taluk Board, which gets a large revenue from the weekly shandy here, should pay more attention to the improvement of this village

DEVALAPURA.

The inhabitants of this village are mostly Panchamas, who represented that they were experiencing much difficulty for want of good drinking water. The District Board should have a well sunk in this village.

UTTUVALLI.

Though a fairly big village containing about 200 houses, it is in a very backward condition. There is no school or co-operative society here and even in matters of agriculture the people have not been brought into touch with modern methods. The Agricultural Inspector does not appear to have visited this village The Village Panchayet has been defunct ever since it was constituted about three years ago and even assessment lists have not been prepared though the Patel of the village is the Chairman of the Village Panchayet. This shows that no supervision whatever is exercised by the Amildar or the Vice-President of the Taluk Board. The well sunk by the Taluk Board has run dry.

The road from Gundlupet to Chamrajnagar is very bad, particularly the first 15 miles No attempt has been made to keep it in good condition though the sanctioned allotment for its upkeep is Rs 200 per mile. The District Board should sanction special allotments to improve the condition of this road.

KAVALENDL.

A village Panchayet has been constituted here but it is not working. Event he assessment lists have not been prepared.

The people represented that they were experiencing much difficulty for want of a drinking water well. The District Board should arrange to have a well sunk in this village as early as possible.

JAVARABOYANA HUNDI.

The people wanted a road to be laid to the burial ground of the village. The request will be referred to the Taluk Board.

GARGESWARI

This village is in a very backward condition, though it is situated so near the Capital and has a population of about 2,000. No effect at improvement in any direction is in evidence. The Agricultural Department has done no work here and even the existence of that Department is unknown to the people.

A Village Panchayet has been constituted but it is not working, and has allowed the taxes to fall into heavy arrears. The village cattle pound is in ruins and has not been reconstructed for years. The Taluk Board and the departmental officers concerned should pay particular attention to the wants of this village and a report made to Government.

T.-NARASIPUR.

Taluk Board.—Out of 25 Village Panchayets in this taluk only 12 are said to be working and considering the heavy arrears of taxes remaining uncollected even these cannot be doing any satisfactory work. It is clear that no control is exercised by the Taluk Board over the Panchayets. On examining the itineration

of the Vice-President I noticed that he had toured for 38 days in the year 1920-21 and for only 18 days in 1921-22, camping out for barely 2 days at a time The touring is insufficient for efficient administration of the Taluk Board.

Even Gargeswari, situated so close to the headquarters of the taluk, has received no attention. Under these circumstances it is improbable that any supervision is exercised in regard to works in progress in remote parts of the taluk The Amildar should give more personal attention to the duties of the Taluk Board

Mr. Shamiengar who was the Vice-President of the Taluk Board since March 1920 resigned the appointment in December last and his successor had not yet been elected. The Board having been lately reconstituted, instructions were given for the election of the Vice-President being held without delay

Bannur.

The Members of the local Anjuman presented an address requesting among other things the grant to the Anjuman of the privilege of returning a member to the District Board. They were informed that it was too late to consider the request as the constitution of the Board had already been fixed.

Chinkurli.

The Village Panchayet has collected some money but has done no work. Even the budget estimate for this year was not forthcoming

Krishnarajpete.

Taluk Board.— Examined the registers of well-works The contributions of villagers in labour and cash are not clearly indicated and there is much confusion in consequence. The form of the register should be suitably revised so as to show at a glance the work done or to be done by the villagers or out of their contributions and that for which provision is made from the Drinking Water Wells fund. This distinction should be made under all main heads, *viz*, estimated cost, value of work done, value of work to be done, disbursements made, etc.

The estimates for Rs. 398 for constructing a well at Nadaboganahalli, sanctioned in the year 1915 under the Village Improvement Scheme, have not yet been closed though the work is said to have been completed The reason given for retaining it on the register of incomplete works was that the contractor had been paid more than was due to him and that the excess payments had to be recovered from him. The amount paid to the contractor was Rs. 90 and it was not clear how much of the work had been done by the villagers or how the cost came to be estimated so extravagantly. A report will be called for in the matter.

The wells for Adihalli and Gubbahalli, sanctioned four years ago have not yet been constructed. It was stated that revised estimates were submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, a year ago for the former and three years ago for the latter, and that no orders had yet been received. A report will be called for as to the reasons for this inordinate delay.

Nagamangala.

Taluk Board —The sanctioned works to be executed by the Taluk Board include 5 wells and 4 school buildings. The oldest well work is one sanctioned two years ago and no explanation was forthcoming for the delay in executing it With regard to one of the school buildings sanctioned nearly five years back, it was said that the question of acquisition of a site for it was still under correspondence. In order to avoid such delays the Taluk Board should form a committee consisting of four members to be responsible for the prompt and satisfactory execution of works.

Tiraganhalli.

The people wanted a drinking water well to be sunk in their village. The request deserves consideration.

Chinya.

A Village Panchayet has been constituted here. But it does not appear to be doing any work. The taxes have fallen into heavy arrears. As this is a fairly big

village with a population of 1,300, there is no reason why the Panchayet scheme should not work satisfactorily here with proper supervision by the Taluk Board.

CHANNAPATNA.

Taluk Board.—The progress of works undertaken by the Taluk Board is slow and spasmodic. Four wells are on hand. one of them sanctioned in the year 1912 and another in 1914.

Five new well works for the year were reported to have been sanctioned only on the 22nd January 1923, and with such delay even in sanctioning no satisfactory progress can be made in the year in which funds are allotted.

Many works sanctioned under the Village Improvement Scheme years ago have either not been taken up at all or are still under execution.

There are five Village Panchayets in this taluk and in two of them the taxes have fallen into heavy arrears amounting to Rs. 5,457 and Rs. 2,157. Notices and distraint warrants were reported to have been issued but no explanation was forthcoming as to why the outstandings still remain uncollected. It is clear that the supervision of the Taluk Board over these Panchayets is very lax. On examining the itineration register of the Vice-President I noticed that during the past half year he was absent from headquarters on inspection work only for two days. The Amildar and the Vice-President should divide the inspection work between them and attend to it according to a definite programme to be prepared beforehand for each month.

PESH IMAM DODDI.

The people having represented that they were experiencing much difficulty for water for men and cattle, the Deputy Commissioner who was present was requested to have a well sunk in this village.

BIDADI.

The people represented that the weekly visits of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Closepet did not satisfactorily meet their requirements in regard to medical aid and requested arrangements to be made for the opening of an aided *Vaidyasala* in this village. The request may be referred to the Taluk Board for necessary action.

KUMBLAGOD.

Contractor Revanna complained that he had not been paid for a well sunk by him in this village and one Narasappa represented that he had built a choultry and provided a cart-stand at his own expense and that the Amildar was unreasonably interfering in the disposal of the manure collected in the cart-stand, claiming that the proceeds of the sale of manure belong to Government.

The Deputy Commissioner may be asked to enquire into and report upon these representations.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

KALALE.

The Co-operative Society here is stated to be not working for some years past, and there appears to be no chance of its revival. All the paid-up capital has been lent out and no action has been taken to recover the loans. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should have the affairs of the institution examined at once.

GUNDLUPET.

Stores.—This is a newly organized society with an authorized capital of Rs. 5,000. It was started on 1st September last, and promises to work well as more than a third of its shares has already been subscribed and its working capital amounts to nearly Rs. 1,100.

TERAKANAMBI.

The condition of the Co-operative Society here is very unsatisfactory. It is surprising that in a big village like this, the society has attracted only 16 members

with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 159½ though it has been in existence for nearly nine years and except in one year it has not been able to distribute any dividend. Loans amounting to Rs. 487½ are said to be outstanding and no action seems to have been taken to recover them. The Secretary is a local school master and all the belongings of the society are kept in his house. The Registrar will be asked to have the accounts of this society audited by a competent Inspector at once and take steps for its dissolution unless suitable men are forthcoming to rehabilitate it and manage it properly.

Chamarajanagar.

Sri Narayana Co-operative Society.—This is a well managed credit society with a working capital of about Rs. 9,000 and consists of 214 members. The amount of overdue loans is, however, large and early steps should be taken to recover the same, by filing suits against the defaulters. Thirteen decrees covering a sum of about Rs. 480 are pending execution for more than a year. The oldest of them was passed so far back as 6th June 1914. This decree, it appears, was sent to the President, Mysore City Municipality, in whose office the defaulter, one Ananthiah, was then employed. It was represented that the Municipal authorities took no action to recover the amount so long as the official was in service and that they now say that the man's whereabouts are not known. The President of the Municipality will be requested to report why the recovery of the amount was thus delayed and if the decree is still pending in his office to send it to the Amildar of the Mysore Taluk for execution, as the said Anantiah is said to be residing in the Mysore City. The Registrar and the Assistant Registrars should watch the progress of the execution of the decrees passed by them and put pressure upon the Revenue Authorities in cases in which there is undue delay.

Bannur.

Sri Ramaswamy Co-operative Society.—This society which was in a languishing condition is showing signs of recovery under the present management. I was told that the recent examination of the accounts by the Auditor of the Co-operative Department disclosed a deficiency of about Rs. 350 for which the late Secretary had been held responsible and that on his refusing to accept his liability to this extent his prosecution had been ordered. On hearing his representations and making detailed enquiries into the matter, I asked the Assistant Registrar to withdraw the prosecution as the man undertook to pay the balance due by him at once subject to his liability being finally determined by a fresh audit of the accounts. Information having since reached me that he has fulfiled this undertaking formal orders have been issued to that effect.

The condition of the society is still far from satisfactory. It is heavily indebted to the District Central Bank. The loans repayable by the members amount to about Rs. 17,500 and upon the recovery of these loans depends the stability of the society. Vigorous steps should therefore be taken to secure the repayment of the same and the officers of the Department should give the necessary guidance to the present management in this work. Out of this amount, about Rs. 3,700 is covered by decrees pending execution. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to issue instructions to the Amildar of T.-Narsipur with whom these decrees are said to be pending to execute them within the next two months.

Chinkurli.

The Co-operative Society here is in a bad way and has been practically closed for the past three years. No action has been taken to recover the loans given to the members.

A sum of Rs. 500 has been borrowed from the District Central Bank and the Society is not in a position to repay it. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was present was requested to examine the affairs of this society and take necessary steps to restore it to working order.

RAMASAMUDRAM.

Sri Ramalingeswara Co-operative Society.—This Society was till lately in a languishing condition and the general body had not met during the past four years and heavy arrears remained uncollected. I was glad to hear that the present Inspector had taken much trouble and restored the institution to working order. He has had most of the loans renewed and attempts are also being made to recover them.

KRISHNARAJPETE.

Sri Krishnarajendra Co-operative Society.—The amount of outstanding loans and other dues to be recovered is over Rs. 1,000. Considering the small working capital at the disposal of the society its business is likely to be seriously affected if recoveries are not made in due time. The management was advised to collect the arrears without delay by filing suits against the defaulters, if necessary.

The general meeting for passing the accounts of 1921-22 and distributing the dividend for that year had not yet been held. The delay should have been avoided.

The Co-operative Credit Society.—While the subscribed share capital is said to be Rs. 19,360 the paid up share capital is only Rs. 5,721. As the value of each share is only Rs. 5 this large difference shows that the regular payment of the periodical instalments is not enforced.

Out of the total outstandings amounting to Rs. 8,025 a sum of Rs. 725 is covered by decrees pending in the Taluk Office, some of which were passed over two years ago. In one of these cases, it was stated that though a sale of property was held in execution of the decree on 26th September 1922 and the amount due also realised, the amount had not been paid to the society. There is no justification for delaying confirmation of such sales and keeping the sale proceeds in deposit in the treasury pending confirmation. The Revenue Officers should be informed that they will render themselves personally liable to pay interest to the society concerned if the payment of the amount realised is thus withheld without sufficient cause.

The Registrar will be requested to see that the pending decrees are executed without further delay and necessary action taken by the Society to recover the overdue loans.

MALLENHALLI.

The people here wanted a Co-operative Society to be organized for them. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was present was requested to take necessary action in the matter.

CHINYA.

The Co-operative Society here is in a languishing condition. I was told that the present Secretary was unsatisfactory. The Registrar will be requested to have the accounts of this society examined and take steps to revive it, if possible.

NAGAMANGALA.

Visvakarma Co-operative Society.—This society has been organized for the benefit of brass workers here. But it does not appear to be in a thriving condition, as the profit realized during the year 1921-22 was said to be only Rs. 48 or barely 2 per cent on the paid-up share capital. The causes which have contributed to render the business so unremunerative should be investigated. I saw some nice specimens of the articles produced by the members and there is no reason why they should not find a ready sale, if they are properly advertised. For marketing these articles the society would do well to enter into an arrangement with co-operative institutions in important towns where they are likely to command a good sale.

The Co-operative Bank.— This bank is of nearly ten years' standing and yet its paid-up share capital is only about Rs. 3,500 and the deposits it has attracted amount to Rs. 195. Out of a working capital of about Rs. 4,000, the outstandings for which suits are pending or the decrees obtained have not been executed amount to Rs. 2,738 These suits and decrees have been pending for years and it is no wonder that with such a large portion of its capital indefinitely locked up, the

business of the Bank is crippled. The Registrar will be asked to take steps for the disposal of the pending suits of the Bank without delay Thirteen decrees covering a sum of Rs 2,000 are pending execution Two decrees are pending with the Amildars of Mysore and Seringapatam for four years and one year respectively and three of the decrees pending with the Amildar of Nagamangla are $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 years old. The Amildars of these taluks should be called upon to explain the delay The Deputy Commissioner will be addressed in the matter.

MELKOTE.

Vyavasaya and Vyapara Co-operative Society—This is merely a credit society with a working capital of about Rs 10,000 and is in a fairly good condition.

Weavers' Co-operative Society.—This is one of the earliest co-operative institutions in the State and has been of great benefit to the Weavers of whom there are nearly 200 families here. The total transactions of the society in the year 1921-22 were said to have amounted to over one lakh of rupees The business is now dull on account of the general slump in the cloth market and its scope for expansion is also circumscribed by the restriction of credit sales to members only.

Six suits filed by the society were represented to be pending for a long time. These should be disposed of without further delay.

Two decrees covering a sum of about Rs. 100 are also pending execution. One of these has been sent to the Amildar of Mandya, who should be asked to have it executed at once. The other decree was said to have been referred to the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore But it cannot be executed there as for arrears of land revenue The society should be advised to file a civil suit against the defaulter.

The revival of the Panchama Co-operative Society at Kommerhalli and the organization of a bank to enable agriculturists to get loans on easy terms were prayed for by the people of that village It was represented that though the Society mentioned above ceased to work 6 or 7 years ago no action had been taken to collect the outstandings and to restore the society to working order The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was present was requested to depute an Inspector at once to look into the affairs of this institution and submit a report for the information of Government

MADDUR.

The Co-operative Society here which appears to be working satisfactorily may be persuaded to take up the work of selling agricultural implements, seed grains and manure The Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be asked to take necessary action in the matter

CHANNAPATNA.

The Co-operative Society here has done excellent work in the past and is located in a decent building of its own constructed at a cost of about Rs 7,500. I was told that the total transactions for the year 1921-22 amounted to over Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. But latterly the condition of the society has been anything but satisfactory. The outstanding loans amount to Rs. 51,447 out of which Rs 35,850 is overdue. The working capital is depleted to such an extent that there is not sufficient cash even to meet calls on current deposits The general body has not met since December 1921 and even the meetings of the Directors are not being held regularly. Suits for the recovery of about Rs. 6,500 have been filed under pressure from the Assistant Registrar and the amount covered by the pending decrees is about Rs. 1 000. The overdue loans for the recovery of which no action has been taken therefor amount to over Rs. 28,000

Thirty suits filed by the Co-operative Society before the Assistant Registrar were reported to have been withdrawn from his file and referred to one of the Inspectors for disposal in his capacity as arbitrator and it was stated that the Inspector had posted them to the 22nd January for hearing but did not come. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be asked to report why these suits were referred to the Inspector contrary to the instructions of Government and to make necessary arrangements for the early disposal of these suits.

As the present directorate has practically ceased to function, a general meeting of the share-holders should be convened without delay for deciding on the steps to be taken to recovering the outstandings and for electing new directors.

The pending suits should be disposed of and the pending decrees caused to be executed as early as possible These observations will be communicated to the Registrar and he will be requested to give his personal attention to restoring this society to working order.

AGRICULTURE (INCLUDING SERICULTURE AND VETERINARY).

NANJANGUD.

The Superintendent of Sericulture has induced a private gentleman, Mr. Kabir Saheb, to raise a mulberry plantation and to establish a seed farm for the supply of disease-free eggs to the Taluks of Chamrajnagar and T.-Narsipur. Mr. Kabir Saheb has planted a large extent of his lands with mulberry and the plants have come off very well; but it is doubtful whether he will have sufficient water-supply during the hot season. The Superintendent has been pursuing a right policy in regard to the establishment of rearing-houses and seed-farms, which should be delegated to private agencies and every help should be given by the Revenue authorities in this direction.

KALALE.

Enquiries made by me show that a large number of improved ploughs are in use in this village. But spare plough-shares appear to be not easily procurable. They are out of stock in the Agricultural Depot at Nanjangud. The Agricultural Inspector told me that he had made a reference to the Head Office in the matter. The people represented that their request for seed grains was also not promptly complied with by the department. These representations have been brought to the notice of the Director of Agriculture.

There is not a single Veterinary Dispensary in the whole of this Revenue Sub-Division comprising the taluks of Nanjangud, Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet and T.-Narsipur. The Director of Agriculture may be requested to take necessary action in consultation with the District Board for opening a dispensary.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

The soil in this taluk is eminently suited for the cultivation of cotton. The Agricultural Department has introduced the Cambodia variety and it appears to be now grown on large tracts of land.

Some residents of Madigahalli, which is one of the centres of sericulture, represented that the houses in the village being few in number and so situated as not to admit of extension, they were experiencing considerable inconvenience for want of sufficient room for keeping their *chandrikes* and plying their *charkas*. They wanted the village site to be extended and they complained that their request for the acquisition of a plot of land towards the west of the village for this purpose remained uncomplied with though they had deposited Rs. 300 in the Taluk Treasury on account of the cost of the acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner may be requested to enquire into this matter and submit a report.

MYSORE.

Rayankere Dairy Farm.—Mr. Davison has been carrying on the work on right lines. His attention is now devoted exclusively for improving the breed of milch cows. But such cows are required only in big towns and cities where there is a demand for a large supply of milk from non-agricultural population and will not be of much use to agriculturists, who require a breed of cows which will combine the excellent qualities of a *Hallikar* with good milking capacity. Mr. Davison has promised to take up this work as soon as the herd of Amrut Mahal cattle which he has applied for is placed at his disposal with the necessary kaval lands.

Agricultural Depot.—The Depot is serving a useful purpose. Implements, seed grains and manure of the value of Rs. 435, Rs. 253 and Rs. 95 respectively were reported to have been sold during the half-year ending December 1922.

T. N. S. M.

The stock book has been examined by the Deputy Director. But he does not seem to have verified the stock with the entries in the register, as the Inspector has noted that he has checked the stock and the Deputy Director has merely initialled the register. The Deputy Director should personally check the stock and certify to its correctness.

It was stated that the amount outstanding at the beginning of the current official year on account of past credit sales was Rs. 918 and that out of this, Rs. 259 was recovered during the first six months of the year. More vigorous steps should be taken to collect these old arrears and the Amildars will be instructed to render necessary assistance to the department in effecting the recovery of the same.

NAGENAHALLI.

Agricultural Farm.—This is maintained with a two fold object, *viz.*, to serve as a demonstration farm and for supplying seed. But it does not appear to be satisfactorily fulfilling either of these objects The soil is said to be poor and the way in which the Farm is managed also leaves much to be desired

The Farm is about 63 acres in extent out of which 35 acres have been brought under cultivation. There was standing sugar-cane crop on 3 acres. Paddy was said to have been grown on 23 acres and the crop had just been harvested.

Cultivation sheets are kept for each crop raised on the Farm showing details of the cost of raising the crop and the value of the produce. But this calculation is not such as to afford any useful guidance to the raiyat, as certain items of expenditure which he has to incur but the Farm does not, such as Kandayam and interest on the capital investment, are not taken into account.

Labour charges alone amount to about Rs. 300 a month. The total cost of maintaining this Farm is Rs. 11,400 per annum. As regards realizations from its produce I find from the current year's budget that a net loss of Rs. 600 is anticipated.

On the whole the expenditure is out of all proportion to the results achieved. The Farm should at least be self-supporting if it does not bring a good return to the Government.

The accounts of the Farm have not been audited for the past three years. The Comptroller will be requested to have the same audited at once and submit the audit report to Government within the next two months.

GARGESWARI.

Agriculturists form the bulk of the population of this village and being mostly tenants and not owners of the lands they cultivate they stand in need of a subsidiary occupation to supplement their earnings. Sericulture would be a suitable occupation for them but they represented that there being no dry lands at all in the village for mulberry cultivation they could not undertake the rearing of silk-worms. But there is every facility for their taking up silk reeling, as cocoons are produced on a large scale in this taluk and can be had in abundance. The Superintendent of Sericulture will be requested to introduce them to this industry by training some of them in the foot-reeling class attached to the Silk Filature at Mysore.

T.-NARSIPUR.

Silk Farm.—This is serving a very useful purpose. Silk, worm rearers in 19 villages in this taluk are said to be getting their supply of disease-free eggs from here. The Farm has also introduced improved trays and *Chandrikes* and they appear to be in great demand.

CHINKURLI.

There was no evidence of the Agricultural Department having done any propagandistic work here. The raiyats seem to be ignorant of the existence of the department.

KRISHNARAJPET.

The Sericultural Inspector stationed here has very little work in this taluk, there being barely two villages in which the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing

of silk-worms are carried on. The need for his services appears to be greater in the Nagamangala Taluk, where I was given to understand a large number of people have taken to this industry. The Superintendent of Sericulture will be asked to examine the work which this Inspector has been doing and report whether his headquarters may not be changed to Nagamangala.

Maddur.

The people wanted an Agricultural Depot to be opened here. There should be no difficulty to grant the request as an Agricultural Inspector is stationed at this place.

Channapatna.

Government Sericultural Farm.—The Farm is doing good work. 2,544 lbs. of cocoons were said to have been produced during the last year and 942 lbs. during the six months of the current year. Large quantities of layings are also supplied by this Farm to private rearers of silk-worms. The cocoons produced here are sent to the Filature at Mysore for being reeled. It would be useful if cultivation sheets as in the Agricultural Farms are maintained and the financial effect of each crop raised is calculated. The Superintendent of Sericulture will be asked to introduce this system.

Having regard to the extent of land under cultivation and the establishment maintained for rearing cocoons the income from the Farm is capable of much expansion. The Superintendent's attention is drawn to the same and he must make the Farm more paying than what it is at present.

Closepet.

The people requested that the Agricultural Depot at Channapatna be located at Closepet, as the latter is a more central place in the Inspector's range which comprises the taluks of Magadi, Kankanhalli, Closepet and Channapatna. The opinion of the Director of Agriculture may be invited on this proposal.

The people realize the advantage of using modern appliances for reeling silk and they appear to be seriously considering the question of forming a joint-stock company for establishing a Silk Filature here. The Superintendent of Sericulture will be asked to confer with them and help them to carry out their object.

INCOME-TAX.

Mysore.

Office of the Collector of Income-tax, Mysore Sub-Division.—For the three taluks of Mysore, Hunsur and Heggaddevankote comprised in this Sub-Division only ten persons have been assessed to income-tax. Most of them are residents of the Hunsur Taluk and in the Heggaddevankote Taluk not a single person has been assessed. It is not improbable that the returns furnished by the Amildars of Mysore and Heggadadevankote Taluks are incorrect. The Sub-Division Officer in fact told me that he had assessed two persons in the Mysore Taluk whose names were not reported by the Amildar. It was observed that this Amildar sent the return of persons with income exceeding Rs. 1,440, due in the beginning of the current official year, three months after he received an immediate reminder for it and the return as stated above, was incomplete. The Amildars of these taluks should be called upon to explain the basis on which their returns were prepared and their explanation submitted to Government with a report of the result of the Sub-Division Officer's enquiries into the matter.

The Sub-Division Officer's confidential note book was not forthcoming when required for inspection It did not appear to have been kept in his personal custody and he said that it was practically blank. The practice of leaving the confidential note books with the clerks is very common. This should be avoided and the Income-tax Commissioner will be asked to issue a circular on the subject to all the Income-tax Officers.

T. N. S. M.

KRISHNARAJPETE.

The Sub-Division Officer having complained that his income-tax work was much hampered for want of printed forms of notices, etc., to be issued to the assessees, the Superintendent, Government Printing was directed to supply the necessary forms at once.

FRENCH ROCKS

Office of the Sub-Division Collector of Income-tax.—Out of 257 cases on file only 96 had been disposed of during nearly seven months of the year and the number of cases assessed to income-tax was only 21 The list of persons in receipt of incomes exceeding Rs. 1,440 in one of the four taluks comprising the Sub Division, *viz*, Seringapatam, due in the Collector's Office in July had not yet been received. The list furnished by the Amildar of Malvalli contained only five names and it was not clear whether this was meant to be a complete list for the current year. The Sub-Division Officer said that he had assessed several persons whose names were not reported in the Amildar's lists.

Much delay in the issue as well as the service of notice was also observed. Similar delays were noticed by me when I inspected this office last year. But no improvement has been observed since then. The present clerk has not picked up work. He is very dilatory in his work. He should be removed from his post and another competent clerk appointed to his place.

In the case of persons assessed in the previous year there is no reason to defer the issue of notices for returns of income till the Amildar's lists are received They should be called upon to furnish the returns for the next year as a matter of course. To prevent delays in service the notices should be made returnable by a specified date and laches on the part of Shekdars in serving them should be severely dealt with

Accounts had been called for in some cases but there were no written orders of the Collector to that effect on record. The records of each case should have an order sheet and the Collector should note his orders thereon from time to time in his own handwriting

The Sub-Division Officer was not maintaining a confidential note book for noting the results of his enquiries in connection with his income tax work.

CLOSEPET.

Office of the Collector of Income-tax.—Income-tax work in this Sub-Division is very unsatisfactory. Out of 235 cases on the file assessment orders have been passed only in 13 cases during seven months of the current year, while the number of persons who were assessed last year and in whose case orders of final assessment for that year and provisional assessment for the current year are due, is 80 In 111 out of 235 cases abstracts of accounts have been obtained The practice of indiscriminately requiring the production of such abstracts not only causes needless inconvenience to the parties but also tends to delay the work of assessment, and should be avoided. In case of doubt the account books may be called for, examined promptly and returned to the parties.

The recovery of the tax is also not receiving proper attention, the amount outstanding being Rs. 3,108 out of a demand of Rs. 3,459. The Collector should take immediate steps to recover the outstandings

REGISTRATION.

MYSORE.

District Registrar's Office.—During the inspection of the Sub-Registry Office at Chamrajnagar it was observed that a document impounded by the Sub-Registrar and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for orders as to the deficient stamp duty and penalty to be recovered was pending in the District Office since June 1921. The Deputy Commissioner has passed orders on the document and it has been apparently overlooked and has not even been mentioned in the lists of such

documents submitted to Government with the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1749, dated 1st June 1922. The Deputy Commissioner's attention was drawn to these laches and he was asked to take suitable notice of the same.

GUNDLUPET.

Sub-Registry Office.—The work was up-to-date. Thirteen documents were pending delivery mostly on account of non-appearance of the parties. On examining the receipts for the five months since 1st August 1922, when the enhanced registration fees came into force, it was found that there was a fall of about Rs. 300 compared with the receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year. The Inspector-General of Registration will be requested to watch the course of revenue since the enhancement of fees and submit a special report to Government at the end of August next.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

Sub-Registry Office.—This is the biggest Sub-Registry Office in the District, the number of documents received for registration being about 7,000 a year.

Examined the registers and found the work up-to-date. The despatch of work in this office is commendable. Between 20 to 30 documents are being registered, indexed, copied and returned to the parties the same day. There are hardly any arrears in this office. The Sub-Registrar and the Head Clerk of this office both deserve encouragement.

Twenty-eight documents were pending delivery on account of the non-appearance of the parties. The Sub-Registrar stated that 14 of them being more than 2 years old he had applied for permission to destory them.

Made enquiries as to the income from registration fees during the 5 months since 1st August 1922 when the enhanced rates came into force, and comparing it with the income for the corresponding period of the previous year found that there was a fall of about Rs. 279, due to the decrease in the number of documents registered during this period of the year from 2,354 to 2,210.

T.-NARSIPUR.

This is one of the heavy Sub-Registry Offices in the District. The number of documents registered last year was 5,870 and the number registered up to the date of inspection during the current year was 2,153. Sixty-six documents were pending delivery.

Copies are prepared generally within two days after registration. Between April and July last year, however, the time taken for copying was unduly long, extending in some cases to a fortnight.

Four documents, impounded by the Sub-Registrar and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for the assessment of the deficient stamp duty and penalty to be recovered, have been pending in the District Office for a long time, two of them for nearly 3 years. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to expedite the disposal of these cases and report the reasons for their pendency so long.

The number of documents and the income from registration fees during the half year ending December 1922 both show a fall compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. But no inference can be drawn from this fact as to the effect of the recent enhancement of registration fees as the number of documents coming up for registration is usually very much larger in the second half of the official year. The Inspector-General of Registration will be requested to watch the effect and report the result, as already stated.

KRISHNARAJPETE

Sub-Registry Office.—The indexing of documents registered was up-to-date and copies are also prepared fairly promptly.

Six documents were pending registration, the oldest of them dating back to June 1922. The action taken to secure the appearance of the parties in these cases is not properly noted in the Minute Book. It is not sufficient to mention only the date of issue of the first summons.

T. N. S. M.

There has been no perceptible improvement in the revenue from registration fees in spite of the enhancement of the rates. The Sub-Registrar, however, explained that it is only from February onwards that documents come up for registration in large numbers.

CHANNAPATNA.

Sub-Registry Office.—From the middle of May to 7th September 1922 the number of documents remaining to be copied at the end of each day exceeded 200. The arrears diminished considerably at the end of the latter month but were again heavy exceeding 100 from 28th October to 22nd December, though the total number of documents received for registration was generally under 20 a day. For these arrears, Sub-Registrar Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao who has lately been transferred to Anekl is responsible. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to obtain and submit his explanation.

REVENUE.

GUNDLUPET.

Taluk Office.—The following statement shows the pendency of darkhasts.—

	Arrears	No. received during the year	No disposed of	No of old cases pending
Assessed waste	10	20	7	2 for more than six months
Unassessed waste	23	32	15	3 for more than a year
Gomal	9	22	7	4 for more than a year

The number of pending darkhasts for building sites is 18, 17 pending with shekdars and one in the Taluk Office, the oldest of them having been received on 16th October 1922.

Eight out of 17 pending darkhasts for kharab were said to have been submitted to the Sub-Division Officer for sanction.

Old cases are not many and the number of new darkhasts coming up is also small. The work is receiving fairly prompt attention.

There have, however, been some cases of inordinate delay, which require notice. One of these, a darkhast from Terakanambi hobli for gomal dating back to the year 1911-12, was sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner in November 1920, *i.e.*, about 9 years after its receipt, and still remains undisposed of. It is said that the case is pending, as the land has to be sub-divided and as many of the applicants are either dead or have withdrawn their applications. The unconscionable delay of nine years has led to this infructuous result. The case was pending with the Shekdar from 1911 to 1913, in the Deputy Commissioner's Office from December 1913 to June 1916 and in the Taluk Office from 1917 to 1919. The Shekdar of Hangala hobli is responsible for delaying for four years his report on a darkhast for kharab land referred to him in January 1916 and the case is still pending. The explanation given for its pendency is that there are date trees on the land and the Excise Department has had therefore to be consulted. But it does not satisfactorily account for the delay of over two years that has occurred since the receipt of the Shekdar's report. Another gomal darkhast from Terakanambi hobli received in the year 1919-20 was submitted to the Sub-Division Officer in April 1922 and the Taluk Office has no further information about it.

In cases requiring the orders of the higher officers full information on all the points necessary for arriving at a decision should, as far as possible, be furnished and further correspondence for such information and consequent delay avoided.

Thirty miscellaneous petitions, 20 records received with superior officers' orders and 55 received from subordinate officers, were pending in the Taluk Office for more than a year. The work of the taluk is light and there is no good reason for allowing it get into arrears.

T. N. S. M.

In a case of arrears of revenue, the amount was recovered from a person not liable to pay it in consequence of a confusion of names. His petition to the Sub-Division Officer was referred to the Amildar on 11th December 1920. The Shekdar's report on the matter was received in the Taluk Office on 23rd February 1921 but it was not till ten months thereafter that any action was taken to settle the matter.

Six co-operative decrees covering a sum of Rs. 22-10-3 received from the Deputy Commissioner about two months ago were pending execution. The delay in the execution of such decrees appears to be due largely to the defective procedure followed. In one case in which the defaulter was a Police Daffedar and the amount to be recovered was small, I noticed that a distress warrant was sent to the Shekdar for execution though the recovery could have been easily made by deduction from the man's pay.

The passage through the gate-way of the Taluk Office is cut up and unsightly. The Amildar said that provision had been made for paving it with stones in the estimates for the annual repairs of the building. The work may be carried out early.

Vijayapura tank.—Inspected the breached bund of the tank. It has an achkat of 402 acres bearing assessment amounting to Rs. 1,550. The plan of restoration does not seem to have been finally decided on. The tank is overgrown with weeds which have also to be cleared.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

Taluk Office.—The collection of revenue is satisfactory the arrears outstanding at the end of June being Rs. 4.763 out of a total demand of Rs. 2,05,420. More than half of these arrears also have since been collected and necessary action has been taken to recover the balance.

One hundred and thirty darkhasts were pending, 76 of them with the Shekdars and 16 in the Taluk Office. The number pending for more than a year in the Taluk Office and the Shekdars is also large. The oldest pending darkhast is No. 15 of 1910-11 for a kharab land in Chandakvadi hobli. In this case, which is a typical instance of the unbusiness-like way in which darkhasts are dealt with, 11 years have been taken to decide that the land should be divided into blocks and put up to auction. The Shekdar to whom this direction was communicated in April 1922 is sleeping over it and the Amildar apart from issuing reminders to him has taken no practical action to bring the case to disposal.

On a darkhast for an assessed waste land received on 7th November 1922 the Shekdar submitted an incomplete report after a delay of nine months and the case is still pending as he has not furnished the further informatien called for.

Six co-operative decrees were pending execution three of them for about nine months. The delay is unsatisfactory.

The present Amildar camps out for barely a week in a month. It was pointed out to him that this was unsatisfactory.

Darkhast No. 64 of 1919-20 for a kharab land in Ummattur hobli is pending confirmation of sale by the Sub-Division Officer for about a year. Another darkhast for assessed waste relating to the same hobli received on 9th November 1917 is said to have been submitted to the Sub-Division Officer on 6th May 1918 and the Taluk Office has heard nothing further about it. The Sub-Division Officer was asked to look up these cases and expedite their disposal.

Six co-operative decrees were pending execution, three of them for about nine months The delay is unsatisfactory. A decree obtained by the Gundlupet Co-operative Society against a tree-marker named Sanjiviah and to be executed in this taluk was reported to have been not received at all. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be asked to enquire into this matter.

The roof of the Record Room is leaky and should be repaired before the next rainy season.

The room provided for the Taluk Board office is quite unsuitable. As the Court Hall of the building is far too big for the requirements of the Court it may conveniently be partitioned and the Taluk Board Office held in one portion of it.

T. N. S. M.

BADANAL.

The raiyats of this village represented that about 1,000 acres of wet land were lying fallow on account of the Halepur tank being in disrepair and requested its early restoration. They expressed their willingness to pay the necessary contribution. The request deserves to be considered and may be referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

KADAKOLA.

The people represented that a project for drawing off two irrigation channels from Yennehole was prepared some years ago and that though they had agreed to pay the necessary contribution the work had not been undertaken yet. Enquiry may be made as to how this question stands.

T.-NARSIPUR.

Taluk Office.—Thirty-eight darkhasts were pending, none of them however for more than a year. In some cases relating to Sosale hobli the Shekdar had failed to conduct the sales on the appointed dates on the plea of being otherwise engaged and there was much delay on his part even in reporting this fact. No notice was taken of the conduct of the Shekdar and another date was fixed for sale.

Four impounded documents, have long been pending on account of the Shekdars not taking action to recover the duties and penalties ordered. Much delay in issuing notices to the parties was also observed. Notices and warrants of distraint issued in such cases should invariably be made returnable by a specified date and their service and execution should be carefully watched. It seems to me that the present practice of giving an indefinite date asking the Shekdar to submit the report or records within a month should be given up.

KRISHNARAJPETE.

Taluk Office.—There is much delay both in the Taluk Office and on the part of Shekdars in dealing with darkhasts. A darkhast for an assessed waste land in Kikkeri hobli, received by the Amildar in November 1922, was referred to the Shekdar for report after a delay of two months in the Taluk Office. In some cases though the sales have taken place and have been reported by the Shekdars, the records are lying with the Hobli Gumastas for a long time unsubmitted to the Amildar. A darkhast for kharab land is pending with the Shekdar for more than six months and two for building sites and one for *nirsardi* for more than a year The Amildar should check the darkhast register once a month and take suitable action to bring the applications to disposal.

In the Munshi Department 103 references were pending including 17 patel cases, one of which dates back to the year 1918-19. The records of the late Special Deputy Amildar's Office are heaped up in this Branch without being properly sorted and arranged.

Co-operative decrees covering a sum of about Rs. 1,000 were pending execution for a long time.

In a light taluk like this there is no good reason for allowing the work to get into such arrears.

Distraint warrants issued for the recovery of the duties and penalties ordered on two impounded documents are pending with the Shekdar of Kikkeri hobli since 4th March 1922. In spite of several reminders sent to him, he has neither executed the warrants nor reported why he has not been able to execute them so long. His explanation should be called for and due notice taken of his conduct.

The roof of the Record Room is leaky and should be repaired as early as possible. The room in which the Bench Court is now held is too small for its requirements. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to take necessary action to have the open varandah inside the building converted into a Court hall, which can be done at small cost, and placed at the disposal of the Honorary Magistrates.

T. N. S. M.

JAGANKERE.

It was represented that the construction of an anecut across Manchipatna *halla* was necessary to improve the irrigation facilities. The representation may be referred to the Chief Engineer.

KARIKYATHANAHALLI.

The people represented that while Hunchakere, which is half a mile from this village, was restored over a year ago the construction of a channel from it, though included in the sanctioned project, had not yet been taken in hand. The attention of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation may be drawn to this matter.

NAGAMANGALA.

Taluk Office.—The collection of land revenue last year was said to be 95 per cent of the demand and the arrears outstanding to be Rs. 3,000.

The number of pending darkhasts is very large and in no hobli is it less than 25, the largest number being 52 in Devalapur hobli. The Amildar should exercise greater vigilance over the work of Shekdars.

MANDYA.

Taluk Office.—The work is in heavy arrears. The amount outstanding under Land Improvement loans is very large and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was said to be due from Mr. Setlur alone. The arrears of land revenue amount to Rs. 13,000. The number of darkhasts pending is 87. Thirty-three co-operative decrees covering a sum of Rs. 4,000 are pending execution, 17 of them for a long time. These facts show a very unsatisfactory state of things and require explanation.

CHANNAPATNA.

Taluk Office.—The collection of land revenue is satisfactory, the arrears amounting to Rs. 6,000 only. Necessary action has been taken to recover these arrears also. Delays on the part of Shekdars in reporting sales held for the recovery of arrears should be checked. In one case relating to the Kasaba hobli the records had not been returned by the Shekdar though the sale was held on the 18th January and one-fourth of the price to be paid by the purchaser was credited into the Taluk Treasury on the 24th.

Darkhasts.—Sixteen darkhasts are pending in the Kasaba hobli, 10 with the Shekdar and 6 with the Sub-Division Officer. The oldest of these dates back to 1915 and it was last referred to the Shekdar in June 1922. In the Malur hobli 74 darkhasts are pending the oldest (for gomal land), received in July 1916, has been sanctioned but has not been given effect to on account of the delay for over six months on the part of the Shekdar in *phoding* the land. The oldest darkhast for unassessed waste is one of 1913 relating to Kiligere village and its pendency since March 1921 is due to the Executive Engineer not having yet furnished his opinion which has been called for in connection with it. This long delay in furnishing opinion requires explanation.

The procedure adopted also accounts for the delay in some cases. For instance the disposal of a darkhast for a building site in Aralapura village received in September 1917 has been indefinitely delayed on account of an objection raised to the land being entered in the name of the Archak and a counter objection to its being entered in the name of the temple. The site itself was said to have been purchased by one Basavegowda and it is not clear why the final disposal of the darkhast should have been delayed on account of such side issues.

The execution of co-operative decrees is not receiving proper attention. Fifty-four decrees covering a sum of Rs. 28,514 are pending execution, 9 of them for more than three years. One of these decrees is for Rs. 50 against the late Gunadppa of Akkur received by the Amildar in January 1919. A distraint warrant was issued in this case but the Shekdar kept it by. The man having since been murdered it is now found difficult to execute the warrant. As the Shekdar at the time is reported to have retired the Amildar concerned is accountable for the non-recovery of the amount and he should be called upon to explain why he should not be made to pay it.

The number of pateli and shanbhogi cases is also very large being 43 and 32 respectively. The oldest pateli case is of 1914 and the explanation given for its pendency was that the enquiry was not complete yet.

The Amildar does not keep a confidential note book for recording the results of his enquiries in connection with income-tax.

The condition of work in almost all the branches of the Taluk Office shows that the Amildar has not got a good grip over the office.

All these delays would have been obviated and the case disposed of with greater despatch, had there been a proper inspection of the offices. A perusal of the inspection notes of the Deputy Commissioner shows that he has not gone through the records of the cases pending and examined in each case the reason for the delay. Had he done so, he would have been able to pass orders in many of the cases then and there and avoided the inordinate delay which has occurred in the disposal of darkhast cases.

INDUSTRIES.

KRISHNARAJPETE.

Rice Mill.—The Proprietor of the Mill represented that the Industries Department had not given him necessary assistance to complete the erection of the machinery, that some parts of the machinery had been frequently changed and not properly fitted up and that in consequence the Mill was remaining idle practically ever since it was opened nearly four years ago. He is naturally incurring much loss and on this account he appears to be pleading inability to repay the loan he has taken from Government. I was told that the business was first started by a firm and that some differences having arisen between the partners a settlement was arrived at by which it was transferred to the present proprietor. A great deal of delay appears to have occurred even after this settlement in bringing the Mill into working order. As the matter is one which affects the reputation of the Industries Department, the Director of Industries may be requested to inspect the Mill as early as possible and make necessary arrangements for completing the erection of the machinery.

MELKOTE.

Industrial School.—This is one of the oldest co-operative institutions in the State and has been doing useful work. The weaving classes both for the Panchamas and higher classes seem to be very popular and they are turning out trained workmen who set up business of their own. Mr. Shamiengar of who is the organizer of this school, is a pioneer of industrial education in this place and he should be congratulated on the success of the institution he has started.

Fine kaolin can be had in abundance in this place. It is worth while investigating what commercial use can be made of it.

EDUCATION

GUNDLUPET.

Government A.-V. School.—This is one of the best managed institutions I have seen The Head Master is a local man and is a graduate. The flourishing condition of the school is largely due to his enthusiastic devotion to his work. As attendance officer for this compulsory area also he is doing good work.

The new musafirkhana in which the school is located is not sufficiently commodious. I was told that the question of removing this institution to the old Taluk Office building was under correspondence. An early decision is desirable as it is necessary that the musafirkhana should be vacated and made available for the purpose for which it is intended.

Anglo-Hindustani School.—Has not made any progress. It has not sent up yet students for the Lower Secondary Examination. Requires overhauling.

Panchama School.—This institution is promising though the present attendance is small compared with the Panchama population of the town, the total

strength being only 34 while the number of Panchama families is said to be about 90. There are two teachers—both of them Panchamas trained in the Panchama Institute at Mysore. I was told that one boy passed the Lower Secondary Examination last year and there are six boys in the Lower Secondary Class this year.

Arabic School.—The Labbe merchants here are running an Arabic School at their own expense. They want the aid of Government for providing a Tamil teacher for this institution. The request may be viewed sympathetically as it will afford an object lesson to other Mussalmans to learn the local vernacular, *viz.*, Kannada.

SINDHAPURA.

The people represented that the school in the village for which they had contributed money had been closed and requested that it might be reopened. As this is a populous village containing more than 500 houses, the request deserves consideration and may be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for necessary action.

TERAKANAMBI.

A more spacious building is necessary for the Kannada Boys' School and if no suitable building is available the Infant Class may be held in a separate building. An additional teacher is also required for the Infant Class as there are about 60 boys now in that class. The arrack shop is opposite to the present school building. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to have it shifted to a less objectionable locality.

UDIGAL.

The Girls' School has classes up to the IV standard with a total strength of 69 while the highest class in the Boys' School is the II class and the number of boys attending the school, *viz.*, 50 is very small compared with the population of the village which is about 2,000. The school will attract more boys and its working will also improve if it is raised to the Lower Secondary standard and a competent staff of teachers provided for it. The Girls' School is located in a rented building which is not sufficiently commodious. The people represented that the construction of a new building was necessary. The representation may be referred to the Inspector-General of Education.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

National A.-V. School.—This institution, started two years ago, is located in a decent and spacious building. It is staffed with well-qualified teachers and is reported to be working satisfactorily, the number of boys attending it being about 150.

This institution was started as a protest against the Government Order, *re* the admission of Panchamas into all schools. The A.-V. School was completely deserted by Brahmin students, but I am glad to find that the people are being reconciled to the order and some of the Brahmin students have already joined the school.

Kannada Schools for Boys and Girls.—Both the schools are located in the same building which is in bad disrepair. I was told that a site had been acquired for the construction of a separate building for the Girls' School. But the idea has not materialised yet. Some of the classes of the boy's school are held in the open verandahs in the rear portion of the building. As it is impossible to hold the classes there in the rainy season, the question of shifting the Boy's School at least to a separate building requires early attention.

Hindustani Boys' School.—This is a well conducted institution and the teachers evince much enthusiasm in their work. There is a separate teacher for teaching Kannada and English to the boys. The Mussalmans of the place wanted a regular A. H. School. This request deserves sympathetic consideration.

Uppaligaga Compulsory School.—The Uppaligars complained that they had paid a contribution of Rs. 100 for a school building and that no action had been taken to construct one. The representation may be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for enquiry and necessary action.

T. N. S. M.

RAMASAMUDRA.

Hindustani School.—I was told that promotions from class to class had to be deferred on account of the Assistant Inspector not having inspected the school yet. This is very unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General of Education may be requested to look into the matter.

Panchama School.—The school which appears to have been lately closed for 2 months has now been reopened and is fairly well attended. It was represented that the scholarships given to two of the boys have not been continued. The representation may be referred to the Inspector-General of Education.

Hindu Girls' School.—This institution appears to be very popular. One Lingayet girl has been sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination this year. The Head Master, Puttannaiya, is spoken of highly and deserves encouragement. Including the Music teacher, there are only three teachers. One more teacher is wanted for the Infant Classes.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

Government A. V. School.—In consequence of the admission of Panchama boys, the Brahmin inhabitants and other high caste Hindus of the town withdrew their children from the school and the strength has therefore dwindled to 21, distributed over five classes. The obstinacy of the people is giving way and already 5 Brahmin boys and one Lingayet have sought for admission and have been admitted into the school. The staff consists of 11 teachers, four of whom however have been withdrawn for employment elsewhere, and the present monthly expenditure is said to amount to Rs. 432.

There are only 6 Panchama boys (2 in the III class and 4 in the II class) and all of them are in receipt of depressed class scholarships.

KAVALANDE.

There is only one school, a Hindustani School for Mahomedans, in this village and it is not in a satisfactory condition. I was told that it had been closed recently for about six months for want of a teacher. Promotions from class to class have not been made on this account and on account of the Assistant Inspector of Hindustani Schools not having inspected this institution The Hindu residents of the village represented that there was no school for their boys. It would be much better if instead of the present Hindustani School, which is serving no useful purpose, a Kannada School is opened and a Hindustani Munshi attached to it.

NANJANGUD.

The people are very keen on the establishment of an English High School here. They were told that Government had this question in view and that a High School would be opened as soon as finances permitted.

GARGESWARI.

This village is in a very backward condition, though it is situated so near the Capital and has a population of about 2,000. No effect at improvement in any direction is in evidence, and there is not even an English School. The Departmental Officers concerned should pay particular attention to the wants of this village and a report submitted to Government.

The first want to be met is the opening of an Anglo-Vernacular school with a Hindustani Munshi attached to it. The boys desiring to learn English have now to attend the A.-V. School at Sosale or T.-Narsipur and even if they do so without minding the distance, their education will be interrupted for a couple of months every year when the rivers are in flood and cannot be crossed. The Inspector-General of Education may be requested to arrange for the establishment of an A.-V. School in this place, as early as possible. There is a rest-house, built under the Village Improvement Scheme, which is now vacant. It can be rendered fit, without much expenditure, for the location of the A.-V. School.

The Panchamas asked for one more teacher for their school. The request deserves consideration, as there is only one teacher now for four classes.

T. N. S. M.

BANNUR.

Hindustani School.---It is a good idea to have introduced the teaching of agriculture in this institution. But instruction in this subject as at present imparted is not efficient. A competent trained teacher is necessary for teaching this subject.

It was represented that the construction of a new building for the school though sanctioned was being delayed indefinitely. The Inspector-General of Education may be requested to look into this matter.

The Rural A.-V. School is in a satisfactory condition. About 10 boys pass the Lower Secondary Examination every year. But the number appearing for the English Lower Secondary Examination is small.

The strength of the school is 233. The building is not sufficiently commodious for such a large number. It is desirable to separate the Infant Classes and hold them in the chavadi in the village, which is now remaining unused and can with some small repairs be easily rendered fit for the purpose.

It was represented that no scholarship had been allotted for the Panchama School here. It has attracted about 50 boys and the award of a few scholarships will act as a great incentive.

The members of the local Anjuman presented an address requesting among other things greater facilities for the education of Mahomedan boys and they were told that the matter would receive due consideration in carrying out the orders on the Education Memorandum.

KRISHNARAJPETE.

A.-V. School.—The School appears to be working satisfactorily. Hygiene is the only optional subject now taught for Lower Secondary candidates. It is desirable to introduce the teaching of Agriculture also.

Mahomed Budden, one of the Assistant Master, takes keen interest in his work. His kindergarten lessons to the boys are very impressive. He is a trained teacher and deserves encouragement.

The building being exposed to high winds, the tiles on some portions of the roof have been blown off and the glass panes of the ventilators shattered. An estimate for repairs was said to have been sanctioned. The Inspector-General of Education may be requested to have the work put in hand without delay.

Panchama School.—Eleven out of 28 boys on the rolls were present on the date of inspection and the usual attendance appears to be poorer still. None of the boys are given any scholarship. The grant of a few scholarships is likely to encourage regular attendance. The school in its present condition can serve no useful purpose.

KRISHNARAJPETE.

Hindustani School.—Out of 33 boys and 11 girls on the rolls, only 21 were present, distributed over five classes. The total strength of classes I, II and III is only 7, the remaining pupils being all in the Infant classes. The teaching is also inefficient. It is therefore neither necessary nor conducive to the interests of the Mahomedan boys to have a separate school for them in this place. The present school may be maintained only for Mahomedan girls, the boys attending the Kannada school to which a Hindustani Munshi may be posted.

TIRAGANHALLI.

The people wanted a school to be opened in this village. The request deserves consideration.

NAGAMANGALA.

The A.-V. and Girls' Schools are located in an old dilapidated building. The roof is in very bad disrepair and may collapse at any moment. The accommodation is also insufficient, the total strength of the two schools being over 300, and some of the classes are held in the Vahanamantapa of the Kesva temple close by. As no other suitable building appears to be available, it is very necessary to construct a new building for each of the two schools. Arrangements have to be made

for getting the plans and estimates prepared and putting the work in hand very early as the present building is in a very unsafe condition. Till the new buildings are ready, it is desirable to accommodate the girls' school at least elsewhere There is a Muzrai rest-house, which may be utilized for this purpose for the present. The Inspector-General of Education may be requested to take necessary action in the matter.

MELKOTE.

A.-V. School.— This school is well attended. But for the fact that it suffers occasionally on account of the outbreak of plague at Melkote, it should have done well in the public examinations. The building in which the school is located is not sufficient to meet its growing demands. Early steps should be taken to extend the building.

Some lands appear to have been acquired three years ago for the construction of a new school-house for the Primary classes which are now held in a rented building. The owners of these lands complained that they had not yet received the compensation due to them. The representation will be referred to the Deputy Commissioner for enquiry and report.

INDUVALA.

At this village, certain residents of Kommerhalli presented an address, bringing to notice that the grant-in-aid school in their village had been closed though they had even deposited Rs. 200 in the Taluk Treasury for the construction of a new building for it. They stated that they were now maintaining a school in a central locality so as to serve the needs not only of their village, but also of 6 or 7 villages in that neighbourhood, and requested that the Government grant might be continued for this school till it could be converted into a rural A.-V. School. An extract from the address relating to this representation may be sent to the Inspector-General of Education for necessary action.

The people of Induvala wanted a school to be established in their village. As the village contains about 100 houses and is fairly populous, the request deserves consideration.

MADDUR.

Though the Elementary Education Regulation has been extended to this area, the scheme has not been brought into operation. Even an attendance officer does not seem to have been appointed. The attention of the Inspector-General of Education may be drawn to this matter.

SOMANAHALLI.

The people requested that the grant-in-aid school here might be converted into a Government institution. They have built a decent school-house at a cost of about Rs. 800 and their request deserves consideration.

NIDAGHATTA.

The Head Master of the Hindustani school here represented that he had not drawn his pay since August last as his pay is higher than the scale sanctioned for this school. It appears that on this ground, his transfer to another institution was ordered and that this order was subsequently cancelled, but without at the same time raising the scale of pay sanctioned for the Headmaster of the school to what the present incumbent is entitled to draw. The omission has caused much hardship to him and may be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Education for necessary action being taken.

SETTIHALLI.

The Village Elementary School here is in a thriving condition and the people have contributed a substantial sum of money for the construction of the school-house and also for the maintenance of the institution. The want of English classes in the school appears to be keenly felt and the people are anxious that the

school should be raised to the standard of an A.-V. School. In view of the great interest taken by the people in the advancement of this institution, their request deserves sympathetic consideration.

CHANNAPATNA.

The people prayed for the opening of an additional girls' school in the Petta. The Inspector-General of Education may be requested to enquire into the need for he same.

For school buildings at Honganur, Santhemugarahalli and Mallurpatna, contributions have been recovered from the villagers, but no estimates for the works have yet been sanctioned. It is unreasonable to require the villagers to pay their quota of cost before even the estimates are ready.

Anglo-Hindustani School.—This school is in a very satisfactory condition. It has 150 boys on its rolls with 13 in the Lower Secondary class. The teaching is efficient and the results at the public examinations are very good. The staff deserves encouragement.

The building in which the school is located is not sufficiently commodious. The question of constructing a suitable building for it requires early consideration.

Kannada Main Boys' School.—According to the time table this school should commence work at 7-30 A.M. I visited it at 8-15 but none of the boys had come. Even all the teachers were not present. The Head Master may be warned.

BIDADI.

I have come across few rural educational institutions which compare favourably with those here in point both of attendence and efficiency. The A.-V. school in particular is very good. The building in which the Hindustani School is located is very small and ill-ventilated. The provision of a better school-house for it requires early consideration. The Hindustani School can very well be amalgamated with the Kannada School.

MUZRAI.

CHAMRAJNAGAR.

The grounds in front of Sri Chamarajeswara temple are rendered insanitary and unsightly by the disused Kalyani and the old and dilapidated houses in its neighbourhood. The question of opening up and improving this locality appears to have been given up on account of the Municipality pleading its inability to meet the cost. It is worth considering whether the work may not be carried out from the temple funds.

VARUNA.

The chattram here is in bad disrepair. There seems to be an idea of converting it into a Musafirkana to be maintained by the Taluk Board. But it is undesirable to saddle the Taluk Board with this expenditure and the proposal is not also likely to be accepted by that body. The building has long been under the control of the Muzari Department and should be maintained in proper condition by that department. In view of its situation in a way-side village, where travellers usually make a halt, its early restoration is necessary.

GARGESWARI.

A portion of the rear wall of Gargeswara temple is said to have fallen down about 20 years ago. The wall has not been rebuilt and even the *debris* has not been cleared during all these years. The Hindu residents of the place represented that the petitions for repairing this wall and increasing the *paditharа* of the temple had received no attention. It was stated that even the interest on a sum of Rs. 800 gifted to the temple by a devotee had not been made available for the use of the temple. The Muzrai Commissioner may be requested to enquire into these representations and report the action taken by him for the information of Government.

T. N. S. M.

BANNUR.

4 The Mahomedan residents represented that they had restored the Jumma Masjid here at a cost of Rs. 5,000 while the amount sanctioned by the Government was only Rs. 1,000 and requested that as the work was still incomplete an additional grant might be sanctioned. The representation may be referred to the Muzrai Commissioner for enquiry and report.

SERINGAPATAM.

A request was made for a suitable grant for the mosques in Gosegowdana *bidi* and Sukravarpet. It was represented that they had no means to meet even the lighting charges. The request may be referred to the Muzrai Commissioner for enquiry and necessary action.

MELKOTE.

Sanskrit Library.—I was shown round the Library by the Principal of the Sanskrit College and found the books well kept and neatly arranged. The Library contains, I am told, some rare works which have not yet been published. The grant now given does not seem to be sufficient. It requires substantial addition if the work of collecting more manuscripts is to continue unabated.

Sanskrit College.—This is one of the prominent institutions for Sanskrit learning. I was shown the performance of some of the young students and it appeared to me to be very creditable. The discourse on philosophy which was given by one of the advanced students in Kanarese was highly interesting. The salaries of some of the teachers are very low indeed and they have to be enhanced if their services are to be retained for the College.

The flower garden attached to Narayanaswami temple is in a neglected condition, the establishment maintained for looking after it having been disbanded about six years ago. The people represented that much difficulty was felt in getting the requisite daily supply of flowers to the temple. It seems necessary to revive this establishment. The teppakulam attached to the temple being in disuse has become a malarial spot. It should be kept clean. The attention of the Muzrai Department may be drawn to these matters.

BYRAPATNA.

The people represented that though the Janardana temple here has inam lands yielding a rent of Rs. 590 per annum no funds are made available for meeting the expenses of the establishment and the performance of the daily services. The representation may be referred to the Muzrai Commissioner for enquiry.

MALUR.

The people prayed for an increase of the *tasdik* granted to Apprameyaswami temple and for the restoration of Kailaseswara temple. These requests may be referred to the Muzrai Commissioner.

CHANNAPATNA.

One Chikkegowda represented that the services for which he had endowed Kengal Anjaneya temple with a *puduvat* fund of Rs. 600 were not being performed The Muzrai Commissioner may be requested to enquire into the matter.

PUBLIC WORKS.

TIRUMAKUDLU.

The bathing ghat here is in a very unsafe condition, the stones built into the river bank being loosened by the floods, and drowning accidents are reported to be of common occurrence when the river is full. I was told that an estimate for Rs. 4,000 for repairing the ghat had been sanctioned and that the amount required was also available out of the subscriptions collected for the Flood Relief Fund. The work is one of urgent necessity and has to be executed without delay, before the next flood season if possible.

T. N. S. M.

MADDUR.

The people represented that the work of raising the waste weir of the Maddur tank had been taken up at their request but its progress was very slow. They requested the work to be pushed through to completion as early as possible, more than 2,000 acres being dependent upon this tank for irrigation.

MILITARY.

Huts for Treasury Guards.—There are six huts for eight men at Mandya and none at all at Chennapatna. The Sepoys at Channapatna are likely to be soon ousted out from Purnaiya's Choultry where they are now putting up as it is proposed to hold the Taluk Board Office there. The Chief Commandant may be requested to take necessary action to provide proper dwelling accommodation for these men.

POLICE.

MEGALPURA.

Inspected the Police out-post. The staff of one Daffedar and three constables is inadequate, as 25 villages are included within its jurisdiction. The building requires immediate repairs, as even the Lock-up room is not quite secure.

CHINKURLI.

Inspected the Police Station and made enquiries regarding the state of crime in this centre. An extraordinary case of rape has been reported to the Station and has been investigated by the Police. A Mahomedan girl, the wife of a blacksmith, is stated to have been kidnapped by a few Hindus and ravished. The case has been committed to the Court of Sessions.

GEJJALGERE.

The people represented that ever since the Police Sub-Station here was abolished, thefts had increased and requested that at least an outpost might be maintained here. The Station building in this village, being unoccupied, is fast deteriorating. If no Police establishment is required here and if no other use can be made of this building it is desirable to dispose of the building for what it might fetch.

CHANNAPATNA.

Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police.—The Head clerk was on leave, the 2nd clerk had been taken away for special detective duty at Robertsonpet, the acting clerk was not conversant with Police work and the Assistant Superintendent had therefore taken a Police Daffedar for office work. This is very unsatisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner may be requested to see that the office is given its full complement of the establishment sanctioned for it as early as possible.

The Assistant Superintendent had 16 cases on his file. The progress of investigation was not fully noted in his Crime Register. He explained that he was reporting this in his Special Diary; but it is necessary that the Crime Register should be complete and show the stage of investigation in each case.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police keeps no separate register showing his itineration. It is necessary that he should maintain one.

The cases investigated by the Assistant Superintendent of Police include two murder cases which have been lately committed to Sessions. He said that in one of these cases the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Kankanhalli when requisitioned for *post mortem* examination excused himself on the ground that the requisition did not reach him before 12 noon and that he was going on leave from the next day. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be called upon to submit his explanation for this evasion of duty.

T. N. S. M.

FOREST.

CHAMRAJNAGAR

The forest revenue in this Range has been on the decrease since the year 1918-19, having fallen from Rs. 22,469 in that year to Rs. 13,539 in 1921-22. The cause of this fall requires investigation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KADAKOLA.

The agent of a mining company has been allowed to occupy more than half of the Travellers' Bungalow building here without any limit of time. It is not clear on what authority this has been allowed. The Deputy Commissioner may be asked to enquire into this matter and take action to have the bungalow vacated and made available for the purpose for which it is intended.

MIR HAMZA HUSEIN,
Member of Council.

Muz 4]

SUBJECT .....

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Section

File No.

Serial No.

Muzrai Secretariat

( )

, *the* 192 .

No. 67

Date of issue 17.7.23

Signed by M. D. Subbarayappa

To

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 26-8-1 dated 7-7-23 forwarding to me a copy of the circular of the Secretary of Council (Cross List Number) in the Mysore & Bangalore Districts in January 1923, and to request that action indicated in the Memorandum

over.

I. Section Nos. 5a
relating to Ammunitions
(pages 40 and 41) may be taken
as report omitted
where necessary, as carried.

I have etc

[illegible]/4/17
Secretary
Rev: Deptt

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

WD 0563—GPB—2 500—27 7 22

Z&J4

Office of the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore

Dated, Bangalore, the 20th June 1923.

From

K. Chandy, Esquire, B.A.,

Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore,

Bangalore.

To

T.E. Jayarama Aiyar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department,

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.67/M.F.19-23-2 dated 17th July 1923 requesting that necessary action as indicated in the Tour notes of the Second Member of Council (now First Member) and a report submitted where necessary and with reference to the - Member's remarks about the old chattram building at Varuna in the Mysore Taluk, I have the honor to state that the building has ceased to be the property of the Muzrai Department and has already been handed over to the President of the District Board in pursuance of Government Proceedings No.490-93/M.F.139-20-11 dated 30th July 1921 for being maintained as a Musafirkhana. Consequently the maintenance of the building in an efficient condition for the convenience of the travellers devolves now on the District Board.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. Chandy

Muzrai Commissioner.

D.N.